



22900371168

Med

K13348

H. P. Shadbolt.
St. George's Hospital
London.

TABLES OF MATERIA MEDICA



TABLES OF MATERIA MEDICA

A COMPANION
TO
THE MATERIA MEDICA MUSEUM

BY
T. LAUDER BRUNTON

M.D., Sc.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN AND LECTURER ON MATERIA MEDICA AT ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL
EXAMINER IN MATERIA MEDICA IN THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

LONDON
SMITH, ELDER, & CO., 15 WATERLOO PLACE
1877

All rights reserved



WELLCOME INSTITUTE LIBRARY	
Coll.	wellcome
Call	
No.	QV

INTRODUCTION.

THE OBJECT of these Tables is twofold. They are intended, firstly, to recall to the student's mind what he has learned from larger text-books ; and, secondly, to help him to arrange the material he has acquired in a convenient order. One of the great difficulties with which a student has to contend in the study of *Materia Medica* is that he has to learn so many isolated facts, each of which seems to stand entirely by itself, without any connection with others. He therefore finds it very hard to remember them ; whereas his task would be materially lightened if they were so arranged as to show him their mutual dependence. An attempt has been made to do this, both in the arrangement of the articles in the *Pharmacopœia*, and the order in which the properties of each article are considered. For example, instead of taking the acids in alphabetical order, and beginning with acetic acid, sulphuric acid is considered first, because it is used in the preparation of all the other acids, and thus comes to be present in them as an impurity, besides conveying into them the impurities, such as arsenic, contained in itself, or contaminating them by sulphurous acid, the product of its decomposition. For a similar reason the oxides of a metal are not considered first, and its salts afterwards, but we begin with that compound from which the others are prepared. Thus, instead of taking magnesia first, then the carbonate, and lastly the sulphate, we take the sulphate first, because that is prepared from crude dolomite, or native carbonate of magnesia and lime ; next the carbonate, which is prepared from the sulphate by precipitating with carbonate of soda ; and lastly, magnesia, which

is prepared from the carbonate by calcining it. When the student begins with magnesia, he learns tests which indicate that it should contain no carbonate, sulphate, or lime, but he does not know why these tests are used. If, on the other hand, he begins with the sulphate, he learns that it may readily contain lime because it is prepared from a carbonate of lime and magnesia, the carbonate if imperfectly prepared may contain some sulphate, as well as the lime present in it, and magnesia in its turn may contain carbonate along with all its impurities.

The order in which the properties of each article are taken is this. The student is supposed to use the tables in the *Materia Medica* museum, and in studying the specimens he first learns the NAME of each drug, the SOURCE whence it is derived, and the MODE OF PREPARATION. He then looks at it as it stands upon the shelf, and notes its

APPEARANCE	{	Liquid	{	Masses Crystals Powder	{	Shape. Amorphous. Crystalline.
		Solid				

COLOUR.

He then takes it in his hand and notes its

WEIGHT,

and, if he wishes to be more explicit, may look up its specific gravity.

He applies it to his nose and mouth, and observes its

SMELL.

TASTE	{	Sweet.
		Acid.
		Bitter.
		Acrid.
		Saline.
		Pungent.
		Mawkish.
Astringent.		

AFFINITY FOR WATER	{	Deliquescent.
	{	Efflorescent.

He next puts it in a vessel and ascertains the

EFFECT OF HEAT	{	Fusible.
		Volatile.
		Fixed.
SOLUBILITY IN	{	Water.
		Alcohol.
		Ether &c.

He next applies reagents to discover its character.

REACTIONS	{	Generic, to discover the metal contained in a salt, <i>e.g.</i> magnesium.
		Specific, to discover the nature of the salt, <i>e.g.</i> , sulphate.

He next considers what impurities are likely to be present, whence they came, and applies tests for them.

IMPURITIES	{	Materials employed in manufacture, and not removed from the finished product, <i>e.g.</i> carbonate remaining in calcined magnesia. This is indicated in the Tables by the term Imperfect Preparation.
		Impurities contained in the materials themselves.
		Impurities produced by alterations in the materials during manufacture, <i>e.g.</i> sulphate of soda in the manufacture of carbonate of magnesia.
		Impurities derived from the apparatus used in the manufacture.
		Alterations by exposure to air or moisture &c.
		Fraudulent additions.
		In the Tables of Organic Materia Medica the adulterations are less frequently mentioned, but those articles of the Materia Medica are enumerated which are most likely to be confounded with any drug by a student undergoing a practical examination.

He next learns its physiological actions. These are most conveniently learned by following a certain order, and considering the effect of the drug, first in small, secondly in large, and thirdly in long-continued doses, when applied to the

SKIN	{	Head.
		Neck.
		Thorax.
		Abdomen.
		Extremities.
Continuations of skin, passing from above downwards	{	Conjunctiva.
		Mucous membrane of ear.
		” ” nose.
		” ” bronchi.
		” ” urethra.
		” ” vagina.
		” ” rectum.

Then its action when taken into the digestive canal, and passing along it upon the

MOUTH—Salivary Glands.

GULLET.

STOMACH.

GLANDS connected with the intestine { Liver.
Pancreas.

Pancreas.

In the Tables the physiological action and uses are treated in the most meagre way, but they will be more fully considered in the Text-book which the author hopes to issue shortly.

Next, after being absorbed from the intestinal canal into the circulation, its action on the

BLOOD.

BLOOD-VESSELS—Vasomotor Nerves.

HEART—Cardiac Nerves.

NERVOUS SYSTEM { Brain.
Medulla.
Spinal Cord.
Motor Nerves.
Sensory Nerves.

Medulla.

Spinal Cord.

Motor Nerves.

Sensory Nerves.

MUSCLES.

Then its passage out of the body and its action on the eliminating glands :

SKIN { Perspiration.
Dryness.
Redness.
Eruptions.

Dryness.

Redness.

(Eruptions.

SALIVARY GLANDS { Taste in Mouth.
Salivation.

{ Salivation.

STOMACH . . . { Pain.
Sickness.
Vomiting.

Sickness.

Vomiting.

LIVER—Increase of Bile.

PANCREAS.

INTESTINE . . .	{	Movements.	Astringent.
	{	Secretion.	Purgative.

{ Secretion.

KIDNEYS.

BLADDER.

URETHRA.

Here also is the most convenient place to consider its action on the genital apparatus :

UTERUS.

TESTES.

Next come the

DISEASES IN WHICH THE DRUG IS USED.

In order to prevent omissions, the student should run over in his own mind all the various parts of the body already enumerated, and in the same order, considering whether any of them are subject to diseases in which the drug may be employed.

Next come the

OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS.

If the student knows the action and use of the various remedies he will find the officinal preparations less troublesome to remember if he considers that these preparations are neither more nor less than the most convenient forms in which to apply various remedies.

Thus, if the drug is to act on the skin or mucous membranes, there will not improbably be a

LIQUOR, or

UNGUENTUM.

If it is to act on the tissues below the skin there may be a

LINIMENTUM.

EMPLASTRUM.

CATAPLASMA.

If on the mucous membrane of the bronchi a

VAPOR.

If on the mucous membrane of the mouth or throat there may be a

MEL,

GLYCERINUM, or

TROCHISCUS.

If for internal use

PULVIS.

CONFECTIO.

MISTURA.

PILULA.

DECOCTUM.

INFUSUM.

TINCTURA.

And if it is likely to be wanted for frequent use by persons suffering from coughs, dyspepsia, or diarrhœa, but nevertheless engaged in their usual avocations, so that they cannot conveniently carry mixtures about with them, there will be a

TROCHISCUS.

If its local action on the rectum is desirable, there may be an

ENEMA, or

SUPPOSITORIUM.

Lastly come the

DOSES.

INCOMPATIBLES.

MODE OF ADMINISTRATION.

In the preparation of these Tables the author has been largely indebted to the following works :—Attfield's 'Pharmaceutical Chemistry;' Garrod's 'Materia Medica,' edited by Baxter; Hanbury and Flückiger's 'Pharmacographia;' Smith's 'Commentary on the British Pharmacopœia;' and Harvey and Davidson's 'Syllabus of Materia Medica,' from which the relative values of the drugs have been almost entirely taken.

Whilst the book was passing through the press, the advisability of giving the English names along with the Latin ones became evident, and they have therefore been given in the latter part of the work. As the first sheets were already thrown off, it was impossible to insert the English names in the inorganic part, but fortunately the necessity for them in that part is comparatively small.

The doses have been partly taken from the 'British Pharmacopœia' and partly from Garrod's work. The articles which are only used for testing have been omitted purposely. Bromine and Pil. Phosphori have been accidentally omitted.

The importance of the various drugs is indicated by the type in which their names are printed. The most important are printed in thick capitals, the next less in importance in large thin capitals, the less important in small capitals, and the least important in ordinary type. The most important preparations are marked with two asterisks, the less important with one.

In the preparation of various substances, such as tinctures &c., the quantities used have been given because the student may wish to look at them, but by no means because the author thinks that they ought to be learned. Such an idea is very far removed, indeed, from his mind, for his object in compiling these tables was to lessen the labours of overworked students, and, if this end be attained, he will feel repaid for the weary mechanical work involved in their preparation—work which would have been both longer and wearier, if it had not been for the kind co-operation of a friend whom he takes this opportunity of thanking.

TABLES OF MATERIA MEDICA

(INORGANIC)

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE	PREPARATION	PROPERTIES	REACTIONS
Oxygen.	...	Heating chlorate of potash with peroxide of manganese.	Colourless, tasteless gas.	...
Ozone.	Oxygen.	Electric sparks through air.	Colourless gas, with characteristic odour.	Decomposes iodide of potassium.
Hydrogen.	...	Zinc in hydrochloric acid.	Colourless, tasteless gas.	Burns with a blue flame forming water.
CARBO LIGNI.	Wood.	Burning without access of air.	Black porous masses or powder.	...
Cataplasma Carbonis.	Wood charcoal.	Charcoal $\frac{1}{2}$, bread 2, linseed meal $1\frac{1}{2}$, water 10.	...	...
CARBO ANIMALIS.	Bones.	Burning without access of air.	Black powder.	...
CARBO ANIMALIS PURIFICATUS.	Animal charcoal.	Treating with hydrochloric acid, washing, drying, and heating to redness.	...	...
SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM.	Native sulphur or pyrites.	Subliming.	Bright yellow, gritty powder; no taste or smell.	...
*Confectio Sulphuris.	Sublimed sulphur.	4 to 1 of acid tartrate of potash and 4 of syrup of orange peel.	...	...
*Unguentum Sulphuris.	Ditto	Mix with benzoated lard, 1 in 5.	...	...

IMPURITIES	SOURCE OF IMPURITY	TESTS	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	Slightly stimulant.	Failure of respiration.	...
...	Stimulant and excitant.	...	...
...	Testing for sulphurous acid or arsenic.	...
Too much ash.	Over burning of the wood.	Two per cent. of ash on incineration.	Antiseptic, antacid, absorbent.	Dyspepsia, ulcers.	Teaspoonful to a tablespoonful.
...	Antiseptic, absorbent.	Ulcers, sloughing sores.	...
...	Precipitates colouring matters and poisons from solutions. Condenses gases in its pores.	Poisoning, dyspepsia, correcting factor.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\bar{3}$ as antidote, teaspoonful to a tablespoonful in dyspepsia.
...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
...	Decolorising solutions.	...
Earthy matter. Sulphurous sulphuric acid. Sulphide of arsenic.	Imperfect preparation. Oxidation during sublimation. From iron pyrites.	Volatility. No acidity to test paper. No residue on evaporation after agitation with ammonia.	Laxative, stimulant.	Cutaneous diseases, piles, bronchitis.	30 to 60 grs. laxative. 10 grs. or more stimulant.
...	Ditto	Ditto	60 to 120 grs.
...	Stimulant.	Cutaneous diseases.	...

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE	PREPARATION	PROPERTIES	REACTIONS
SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM.	Sulphide of calcium.	Sulphide formed by treating sulphur with slaked lime, and sulphur precipitated by hydrochloric acid.	Pale yellow powder.	...
CHLORUM.	Hydrochloric acid.	Heating with peroxide of manganese.	Heavy yellowish gas.	Bleaches litmus.
Liquor Chlori.	Chlorine.	Passing into cold water.	Yellowish green liquid.	Discharges colour of sulphate of indigo.
For Vapor Chlori see Calx Chlorata.				
IODUM.	Kelp.	Lixiviating and heating with sulphuric acid and peroxide of manganese.	Black crystals giving violet vapour.	...
*Linimentum Iodi.	Iodine.	Dissolving in iodide of potassium and spirit, scenting with camphor; 1 in 9, nearly.	...	...
Liquor Iodi.	Ditto	Dissolving in iodide of potassium and water; 1 in 29.	...	...
*Tinctura Iodi.	Ditto	Dissolving in iodide of potassium and rectified spirit; 1 in 40.	...	...
Unguentum Iodi.	Ditto	Iodine with iodide of potassium, proof spirit, and prepared lard; 1 in 31.	...	...
Vapor Iodi.	Tincture of iodine.	1 fl. 5 to 1 fl. 5 of water.	...	...
SULPHURIS IODIDUM.	Iodine.	Heating with sulphur.	Greyish black, solid substance.	When boiled with water decomposed and sulphur precipitated.
Unguentum Sulphuris Iodidi.	Ditto	Mixing with prepared lard, 1 in 19.	...	...

IMPURITIES	SOURCE OF IMPURITY	TESTS	ACTION	USE	DOSE
Sulphate of lime.	By using sulphuric instead of hydrochloric acid.	No crystals under microscope. No residue on ignition.	<i>Vide</i> Sublimed Sulphur.		30 to 60 grs. laxative. 10 grs. or more stimulant.
...	...	...	Stimulant, irritant, antiseptic. Ditto	Bronchitis, phthisis. Mouth and throat diseases.	... 10 to 30 m.
Fixed salts.	...	No residue on evaporation. Volumetric test.			
Deficiency in strength.					
Iodide of cyanogen.	Animalcula in the kelp. Fraudulently added.	No pungent odour or white crystals on heating. Bibulous paper.	Alternative, irritant, vesicant.	Scrofula, bronchocele and glandular enlargements, hypertrophy and induration, syphilis, rheumatism, gout; dropsy, leucorrhœa, skin diseases.	From $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Iron scales, &c.	Ditto	Complete sublimation.			
...	...	...	Irritant, vesicant.	Skin diseases, enlarged joints.	...
...	...	...	<i>Vide</i> Iodine.		5 to 20 m.
...	"		
...	...	...	<i>Vide</i> Liniment of Iodine.		...
...	...	...	Alternative.	Bronchitis, phthisis.	...
Deficiency of iodine.	Imperfect preparation.	100 grs. leave 20 of sulphur when boiled in water.	Ditto	Skin diseases.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	...

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE	PREPARATION	PROPERTIES	REACTIONS
ACIDUM SULPHURICUM.	Sulphur.	Combustion and oxidation by nitrous fumes.	Colourless, oily liquid.	White precipitate with chloride of barium, insoluble in boiling nitric acid.
*Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum.	Sulphuric acid.	Diluting with about 11 parts water.	...	...
*Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum.	Ditto	Diluting with about 13 parts spirit and adding cinnamon and ginger.	...	...
ACIDUM SULPHUROSUM.	Ditto	Heating with charcoal.	Colourless liquid with sulphurous odour.	Precipitate with chloride of barium when solution of chlorine is added.
ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM.	Sulphuric acid and chloride of sodium.	Distilling into water.	Colourless, fuming liquid, pungent odour.	White precipitate with nitrate of silver, soluble in solution of ammonia, insoluble in nitric acid.
*Acidum Hydrochloricum Dilutum.	Hydrochloric acid.	Diluting with about 3 parts water.	...	...
ACIDUM NITRICUM.	Nitrate of potash or soda.	Distillation with sulphuric acid.	Colourless or yellowish, fuming liquid, with characteristic odour.	Evolution of NO_2 on introduction of copper.

IMPURITIES	SOURCE OF IMPURITY	TESTS	ACTION	USE	DOSE
Organic matter. Mineral matter. Nitric acid. Lead. Arsenic. ...	Charring of corks, &c. Imperfect preparation. Condensing chambers. Iron pyrites. ...	Free from colour. No residue on evaporation. No purple with sulphate of iron. No precipitate with sulphuretted hydrogen. Ditto ...	Caustic. ... Refrigerant, tonic, astringent. Ditto	Cancer. Preparation of other acids. Sweating, diarrhœa, hæmorrhage. Ditto	... 5 to 20 m. Ditto
Sulphuric acid. Mineral matter. Deficiency in strength.	Imperfect preparation. Imperfect preparation or long keeping.	No precipitate with chloride of barium alone. Evaporation. Volumetric test.	Destroys vegetable life.	Vomiting and skin diseases, associated with parasitic fungi.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. 5.
Sulphuric acid. Arsenic. Sulphurous acid. Deficiency in strength. ...	Imperfect preparation. Impure sulphuric acid. Organic matter in crude NaCl causing deoxidation of H_2SO_4 . Imperfect preparation. ...	No precipitate with chloride of barium. Does not tarnish copper foil. No evolution of sulphuretted hydrogen, tested by lead paper. Volumetric test. ...	Caustic. Refrigerant, tonic.	... Fevers, dyspepsia.	... 10 to 30 m.
Peroxide of nitrogen. Mineral matter. Sulphuric acid. Hydrochloric acid. Deficiency in strength.	Imperfect preparation or long exposure to light. Imperfect preparation. Chloride in nitrate of soda. Imperfect preparation.	Colourless. Complete evaporation. No ppt. with chloride of barium. No ppt. with nitrate of silver. Volumetric test.	Caustic.	Phagedænic sores, nævi, piles.	...

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE	PREPARATION	PROPERTIES	REACTIONS
*Acidum Nitricum Dilutum.	Nitric acid.	Diluting with about 4 parts water.	...	...
**Acidum Nitrohydrochloricum Dilutum.	Nitric and hydrochloric acids.	Mixing and diluting.	Colourless or yellowish liquid, with odour of chlorine.	...
ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM DILUTUM.	Phosphorus.	Oxidation by nitric acid and dilution.	Colourless liquid.	Yellow precipitate with ammonio-nitrate of silver, soluble in ammonia and dilute nitric acid. Glassy residue on evaporation.
ACIDUM ACETICUM.	Wood.	Distillation and purification by converting into acetate of soda and distilling with sulphuric acid.	Colourless liquid with pungent odour.	...
Acidum Aceticum Dilutum.	Acetic acid.	Diluting with about 8 parts water.	...	...
Oxymel.	Ditto	Mixing (5) with clarified honey (40) and water (5) = 1 in 10.	...	...
Acetum.	Malt or unmalted grain.	Acetous fermentation.	Brown acid liquid.	...

IMPURITIES	SOURCE OF IMPURITY	TESTS	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	Refrigerant, tonic.	Fevers, dyspepsia, liver derangement.	10 to 30 m.
Deficiency or excess in strength.	Imperfect preparation or exposure.	Volumetric test.	Ditto	Ditto	10 to 30 m.
Arsenic.	Phosphorus.	No precipitate with sulphuretted hydrogen.	Refrigerant, tonic, astringent.	Thirst, sweating, hæmoptysis, phosphatic deposits in urine.	10 to 30 m.
Lead.	Retorts.	Ditto			
Sulphuric acid.	Impure nitric acid.	No precipitate with chloride of barium.			
Hydrochloric acid.	Ditto	No precipitate with nitrate of silver and nitric acid.			
Nitric acid.	Imperfect preparation.	No dark colour with sulphuric acid and sulphate of iron.			
Pyrophosphoric acid.	Exposure to a great heat.	No precipitate with perchloride of mercury.			
Metaphosphoric acid.	Ditto	No precipitate with albumen.	Solvent.	Pharmaceutical	...
Deficiency in strength.	Imperfect preparation.	Volumetric test.			
Lead or copper.	Containing vessels.	No precipitate with sulphuretted hydrogen.			
Sulphuric acid.	Imperfect preparation.	No precipitate with chloride of barium.			
Hydrochloric acid.	...	No precipitate with nitrate of silver.			
Sulphurous acid.	Deoxidation of sulphuric acid by organic matter.	No evolution of sulphuretted hydrogen with zinc and HCl.			
...	Refrigerant, astringent.	Thirst, sweating, irritation of skin.	1 to 2 fl. 3.
...	Astringent	Sore throat.	Ditto
Excess of sulphuric acid.	Careless or fraudulent addition.	Volumetric test.	Ditto

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE	PREPARATION	PROPERTIES	REACTIONS	
				Genoric	Specific
Acidum Aceticum Glaciale.	Acetato of soda.	Drying and distilling with sulphuric acid.	Colourless liquid at ord. temp., crystals at 34°.	...	
ACIDUM TARTARICUM.	Acid tartrate of potash.	Converting into tartrate of lime and decomposing by sulphuric acid.	Colourless crystals, soluble in water and alcohol.	White crystalline precipitate with acetato of potash.	
ACIDUM CITRICUM.	Lemon juice.	Converting to citrate of lime and decomposing by sulphuric acid.	Colourless crystals, soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether.	...	
ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM DILUTUM.	Ferrocyanide of potassium.	Distillation with sulphuric acid.	Liquid, colourless, with peculiar odour.	Prussian blue, with solution of sulphate and persulphate of iron, potash, and HCl; precipitate with AgNO ₃ , soluble in boiling HNO ₃ .	
ACIDUM CARBOLICUM.	Coal tar.	Fractional distillation.	Colourless crystals, with strong odour and taste.	No effect on litmus. With HCl turns deep greenish blue. Coagulates albumen. Does not affect rays of polarised light.	
POTASSÆ CARBONAS.	Wood ashes.	Lixiviating, evaporating and crystallising.	White, crystalline or granular, deliquescent, insoluble in spirit.	Precipitate with perchloride of platinum.	Effervescence with acids.
LIQUOR POTASSÆ.	Carbonate of potash.	Treating with slaked lime.	Clear liquid, caustic taste.	Ditto	No effervescence with acids.

For Acidum Benzoicum vide Benzoin.

IMPURITIES	SOURCE OF IMPURITY	TESTS	ACTION	USE	DOSE
Sulphurous acid. Water.	Deoxidation of H_2SO_4 by organic matter in preparation. Fraudulent addition.	No evolution of sulphuretted hydrogen with zinc and HCl. Sp. gr. increased by water.	Caustic, vesicant.	Warts, corns, parasitic skin diseases.	...
Lead. Oxalic acid. Lime. Mineral matter. Admixture of acid tartrate.	Crystallising vessels. Oxidation during preparation. Imperfect preparation.	No precipitate with SH_2 . No ppt. with sulphate of lime. (No ppt. with oxalate of ammonia. Incineration. Volumetric test.	Refrigerant.	Thirst.	1 to 30 grs.
Copper or lead. Tartaric acid. Sulphuric acid. Mineral matter.	Containing vessels. Fraudulent addition. Imperfect preparation. Containing vessels.	No precipitate with SH_2 . No ppt. with acetate of potash. No precipitate with $BaCl_2$. Incineration.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Sulphuric acid. Hydrochloric acid.	Distils over in preparation. Unnecessarily added.	No precipitate with $BaCl_2$. Precipitate with $AgNO_3$, should be soluble in boiling HNO_3 .	Sedative.	Vomiting, cough.	2 to 8 m.
...	...	...	Antiseptic, sedative, in vomiting.	Wounds, operations, septic diseases.	1 to 3 grs.
Sulphates. Chlorides.	From the ashes. Ditto	No precipitate with chloride of barium. No precipitate with nitrate of silver.	Caustic, ant-acid.	Dyspepsia, lithiasis.	10 to 30 grs.
Carbonates. Lime. Alumina. Impurities of the carbonate. Deficiency of potash.	Imperfect preparation or absorption from the air. Imperfect preparation. From the carbonate. Imperfect preparation.	No effervescence with acids. No precipitate with oxalate of ammonia. No precipitate with ammonia. Tests of the carbonate. Volumetric tests.	Caustic, ant-acid.	Lithiasis.	20 m to 1 fl.5

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE	PREPARATION	PROPERTIES	REACTIONS	
				Generic	Specific
POTASSA CAUSTICA.	Liquor potassæ.	Evaporation.	White pencils, deliquescent, alkaline.	Precipitate with perchloride of platinum.	...
POTASSÆ BICARBONAS.	Carbonate of potash.	Passing carbonic acid gas into solution.	Colourless prisms, not deliquescent.	Ditto	Effervescence with acids.
*Liquor Potassæ Effervescens.	Bicarbonate of potash.	Saturating with carbonic acid gas.	Effervescing liquid.	Precipitate with tartaric acid.	...
POTASSÆ ACETAS.	Carbonate of potash.	Dissolving in acetic acid.	White satiny masses, deliquescent.	Ditto	Acetous smell with sulphuric acid. Red colour with ferric chloride.
POTASSÆ CITRAS.	Carbonate of potash.	Neutralising with citric acid.	White powder, deliquescent.	Precipitate with perchloride of platinum.	Precipitate with chloride of calcium on boiling.
POTASSÆ TARTRAS ACIDA.	Crude tartar or argol.	Treating with charcoal or clay.	White gritty powder very sparingly soluble in water.	Ditto	Residue of carbonate on heating.
POTASSÆ TARTRAS.	Acid tartrate of potash.	Neutralising with carbonate of potash.	Small 4-sided prisms, deliquescent.	Precipitate of acid tartrate on adding acetic acid.	Odour of burned sugar on heating with sulphuric acid.
POTASSÆ SULPHAS.	Acid sulphate.	Neutralising with carbonate of potash or lime.	Colourless prisms.	Precipitate with perchloride of platinum.	Precipitate with chloride of barium.
POTASSÆ NITRAS.	Native.	...	Striated colourless prisms.	Ditto	Evolution of nitric oxide with sulphuric acid and copper.

IMPURITIES	SOURCE OF IMPURITY	TESTS	ACTION	USE	DOSE
Sulphates.	Imperfect preparation.	No precipitate with chloride of barium.	Caustic.	Bites, fungoid growths, abscesses.	
Chlorides.	Ditto	No precipitate with nitrate of silver.			
Carbonate.	Imperfect preparation.	No precipitate with sulphate of magnesia.	Antacid.	Lithiasis.	10 to 30 grs.
Deficiency of potash.	Imperfect preparation.	Volumetric test, specific gravity.	Refrigerant, antacid.	Thirst, lithiasis.	...
Acid.	Imperfect preparation.	Test paper.	Diuretic, purgative.	Rheumatism, skin diseases, dropsy.	10 to 60 grs. diuretic.
Carbonate	Ditto	Should be soluble in spirit.			2 5 or more purgative.
Metallic impurities.	Impure acetic acid.	No colour with sulphide of ammonium.			
...	...	...	Antacid, diuretic, anti-scorbutic.	Rheumatism, scurvy.	20 to 60 grs.
More than a trace of tartrate of lime.	Imperfect preparation.	Turbidity but not ppt. with ammonia and oxalic acid.	Refrigerant, diuretic, purgative.	Fever, dropsy.	20 to 60 grs. diuretic, 2 to 4 5 purgative.
Acid tartrate.	Imperfect preparation.	Solubility in own weight of water.	Antacid, purgative.	Lithiasis.	1 3 to 1 3̄.
Carbonate.	Ditto	Incineration and volumetric test.			
Acid sulphate or carbonate.	Imperfect preparation.	Neutral to test paper.	Purgative.	Constipation, dyspepsia.	15 to 60 grs.
Lime.	Ditto	No precipitate with oxalate of ammonia.			
Sulphates.	...	No precipitate with chloride of barium.	Refrigerant, diuretic, vascular sedative.	Rheumatism, fever, dropsy.	5 to 30 grs.
Chlorides.	...	No precipitate with nitrate of silver.			

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE	PREPARATION	PROPERTIES	REACTIONS	
				Generic	Specific
POTASSÆ CHLORAS.	Carbonate of potash.	Treating with lime and chlorine.	Colourless crystalline plates.	Precipitate with PtCl_4 .	Residue of chloride on heating.
Trochisci Potassæ Chloratis.	...	...	...	...	...
POTASSÆ PER- MANGANAS.	Chlorate of potash, caustic pot- ash, and oxide of manganese.	Ignition together, boiling and neu- tralisig.	Purple, slen- der prisms.	Precipitate with PtCl_4 .	Reduction to MnO_2 and potash by heat. Deco- lorisation by alcohol.
*Liquor Pot. Per- manganatis.	Dissolving in water, 4 grs. in fluid oz.	...	...	...	...
POTASSA SULPHU- RATA.	Carbonate of potash and sulphur.	Heating together.	Solid green- ish frag- ments.	Precipitate with PtCl_4 .	Evolves SH_2 with acid.
Unguentum Po- tassæ Sulphu- rata.	Sulphurated potash.	Mix with prepared lard 1 part in $15\frac{1}{2}$.	...	...	...
POTASSII IODIDUM.	Potash and iodine.	Mixing and heating with charcoal.	Colourless opaque cu- bic crystals.	Precipitate with tar- taric acid.	Blue colour to starch with chlo- rine.
*Unguentum Po- tassii Iodidi.	Iodide and carbonate of potash.	Prepared lard 1 $\bar{3}$, 64 grs. of iodide, and 4 of carbonate.	...	...	...
Linimentum Pot. Iod. cum Sa- pone.	Ditto	Mix with hard soap and oil of lemon and glycerine water 1 part in 10.	...	...	...
POTASSII BROMIDUM.	Potash and bromine.	As in the iodide.	Colourless cubical crystals.	Precipitate with tar- taric acid.	Red colour with chloro- form and chlorine.
SODII CHLORIDUM.	Native.	...	White crys- talline grains.	Yellow colour to flame.	Precipitate with nitrate of silver.

IMPURITIES	SOURCE OF IMPURITY.	TESTS	ACTION	USE	DOSE
Chloride of calcium. Lime.	Imperfect preparation. Ditto	No precipitate with AgNO_3 . No ppt. with oxalate of ammonia.	Refrigerant, diuretic.	Low fevers, throat diseases.	10 to 20 grs.
...	...	...	...	Ditto	...
Sulphate of potash.	Imperfect preparation.	Solubility in cold water and volumetric test.	Antiseptic, deodoriser.	Disinfectant, septic diseases, ulcers, &c.	1 to 4 grs. internally.
Oxide of manganese.	Ditto	Ditto			
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	2 to 4 fl. 5 internally. 1 fl. 5 in 5-10 fl. 3 water externally.
Too much sulphate.	Oxidation by exposure.	Solution in spirit, which does not dissolve sulphate.	Stimulant, diaphoretic, expectorant. Stimulant.	Skin diseases, rheumatism, bronchitis. Skin diseases, rheumatism.	3 to 6 grs. in pills. ...
...			
Free iodine, more than trace of.	Imperfect preparation.	No colour to starch.	Diuretic, emmenagogue, alterative.	Scrofula, glandular enlargements, hypertrophy.	2 to 10 grs.
Carbonate of potash.	Imperfect preparation.	Only faint ppt. with saccharine solution of lime.	...	Syphilitic diseases, dropsy, amenorrhœa, and leucorrhœa.	...
Chlorides.	Fraudulently added.	Ppt. with AgNO_3 sol. in NH_3 and not ppt. by HNO_3 .			
Iodate of potash.	Imperfect preparation.	No colour with tartaric acid and starch.	Alterative.	Syphilitic and glandular diseases.	...
...	...	...	Ditto	Skin diseases, glandular swellings.	...
Iodido of potassium.	Impure bromine.	No colour to starch with chlorine.	Alterative, soporific.	Epilepsy, sleeplessness, nervous affections, throat diseases, delirium tremens, convulsions.	5 to 60 grs.
...	...	...	Mild alterative, emetic.	...	...

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE	PREPARATION	PROPERTIES	REACTIONS	
				Generic	Specific
SODÆ CARBONAS.	Chloride of sodium.	Converting into sulphate and decomposing with coal and limestone.	Colourless laminar crystals.	Yellow colour to flame.	Effervescence with acids.
*Sodæ Carbonas Exsiccata.	Carbonate of soda.	By drying.	White powder.	...	...
LIQUOR SODÆ.	Ditto	Treating with lime and water.	Clear liquid, alkaline.	Distinguished from liq. potassæ by giving no precipitate with PtCl_4 or tartaric acid.	...
SODA CAUSTICA.	Liquor sodæ.	Evaporation.	Hard greyish white fragments or cakes.	Yellow colour to flame.	...
SODÆ BI-CARBONAS.	Carbonate of soda and dried carbonate.	Treating with CO_2 .	White opaque scales.	Ditto	Effervescence with acids.
*Liquor Sodæ Effervescens.	Bicarbonate of soda.	Saturating sol. with CO_2 .	Clear effervescing liquid.	...	...
Trochisci Sodæ Bicarbonatis.	Each contains 5 grs.	...	...	...	...
SODÆ ACETAS.	Carbonate of soda.	Treating with acetic acid.	Colourless crystals.	Yellow colour to flame.	...
SODÆ CITRO-TARTRAS EFFERVESCENS.	Bicarbonate of soda.	Heating with citric and tartaric acids.	Granular powder effervescing in water.	...	...

IMPURITIES	SOURCE OF IMPURITY	TESTS	ACTION	USE	DOSE
Sulphates. Chlorides.	Imperfect preparation. Ditto	No ppt. with chloride of barium. No ppt. with nitrate of silver.	Caustic, ant-acid.	Dyspepsia, lithiasis.	10 to 30 grs.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	5 to 15 grs.
Lime.	Imperfect preparation.	No ppt. with oxalate of ammonia after evaporation with HNO_3 .	Caustic, ant-acid.	Dyspepsia, lithiasis.	10 m to 1 fluid 3.
Carbonates.	Imperfect preparation, or absorption from air.	No effervescence with acids.			
Sulphates. Chlorides.	From the carbonate. Ditto	No ppt. with chloride of barium. No ppt. with nitrate of silver.			
Deficiency of soda.	Imperfect preparation.	Volumetric test.			
Sulphates. Chlorides.	From the liquor sodæ. Ditto	No ppt. with chloride of barium. No ppt. with nitrate of silver.	Caustic. ...	Fungoid growths, abscesses.	...
Carbonate of soda.	Imperfect preparation.	White ppt. with perchloride of mercury.	Antacid.	Dyspepsia, lithiasis.	10 to 60 grs.
Sulphates. Chlorides.	From the carbonate. Ditto	No ppt. with chloride of barium. No ppt. with nitrate of silver.			
Deficiency of soda.	Imperfect preparation.	Volumetric test.	Refrigerant, antacid.	Dyspepsia, lithiasis, and thirst.	...
...	...	...	Antacid.	Dyspepsia.	1 to 6.
Acetic acid. Sulphates. Chlorides.	Imperfect preparation. From the carbonate. Ditto	Test paper. No ppt. with chloride of barium. No ppt. with nitrate of silver.	Mild diuretic.	Preparation of phosphate and arsenicate of iron.	...
...	...	...	Purgative, diuretic.	Constipation, lithiasis, dyspepsia.	60 grs. to $\frac{1}{2}$ 3

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE	PREPARATION	PROPERTIES	REACTIONS	
				Generic	Specific
SODA TAR- TARATA.	Carbonate of soda and acid tartrate of potash.	Mixing and crystallising.	Colourless right rhombic prisms.	Yellow colour to flame. Ppt. of acid tartrate of potash with acetic acid.	Charred by heating with H_2SO_4 .
BORAX.	Native.	...	Colourless crystals.	...	Green colour to spirit flame.
*Mel Boracis.	Borax.	64 grs. to 1 $\bar{3}$. honey.	...	...	...
*Glycerinum Boracis.	Ditto	1 $\bar{3}$ to 4 $\bar{3}$ of glycerine.	...	...	...
SODÆ SUL- PHAS.	Acid sulphate left in the preparation of HCl.	Neutralising with carbonate of soda and crystallising.	Transparent oblique prisms, efflorescent.	Yellow colour to flame.	Precipitate with $BaCl_2$.
Sodæ Sulphis.	Carbonate of soda.	Saturating with SO_2 .	White prisms, sulphurous odour.	Ditto	Evolves SO_2 with acids.
Hyposulphite of Soda.	Sulphite of soda.	Heating with sulphur.	Large rhombic prisms.	Ditto	Evolves SO_2 , and deposits S, with acids.
SODÆ NITRAS.	Native.	...	Colourless rhombohedral crystals.	Ditto	Evolves NO_2 with copper and H_2SO_4 .
SODÆ PHOSPHAS.	Bone ash and carbonate of soda.	Decomposing ash and neutralising with carbonate.	Colourless rhombic prisms.	Ditto	Yellow precipitate with $AgNO_3$, and renders liquor acid. Residue after ignition gives ppt. with $BaCl_2$ soluble in HNO_3 .

IMPURITIES	SOURCE OF IMPURITY	TESTS	ACTION	USE	DOSE
Acid tartrate of potash.	Imperfect preparation.	Solubility in cold water.	Purgative, diuretic.	Constipation, lithiasis, dyspepsia.	120 grs. to $\frac{1}{2}$ $\bar{3}$ purgative, 30 to 60 grs. diuretic.
General.	Natural combination.	Volumetric test.	Diuretic, antacid, emmenagogue, local sedative.	Dyspepsia, aphthæ, sore mouth or throat.	10 to 60 grs.
...	...	...	Local sedative.	Aphthæ, sore throat.	...
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	...
Salts of ammonium.	Salt cake.	No odour when heated with potash.	Purgative, diuretic.	Constipation, biliousness, febrile conditions.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\bar{5}$.
Salts of iron.	...	No precipitate when heated with potash.			
Deficiency or excess of water.	Imperfect preparation.	Volumetric test.			
...	...	...	Antiseptic.	Sarcinous vomiting, enteric fever, septicæmia.	20 to 30 grs.
...	...	...	Ditto	Sarcinous vomiting.	20 to 60 grs.
Sulphate of sodium. Chloride of sodium.	Natural combination. Ditto	No ppt. with chloride of barium. No ppt. with nitrate of silver.	Oxidiser.	In preparation of nitric acid.	...
Phosphate of lime.	Imperfect preparation.	No turbidity in aqueous solution.	Purgative, diuretic.	Constipation of children, uric acid diathesis.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\bar{5}$ purgative, 30 to 120 grs. diuretic.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE	PREPARATION	PROPERTIES	REACTIONS	
				Generic	Specific
SODÆ HYPO- PHOSPHIS.	Hypophos- phite of lime.	Decomposing with carbonate of soda.	Whitegrann- ular powder.	...	...
LIQUOR SODÆ CHLORATÆ.	Carbonate of soda.	Passing Cl through solution.	Colourless al- kaline li- quid.	...	Evolution of Cl and CO ₂ with acids.
Cataplasma So- dæ Chloratæ.	Solution of chlorinated soda.	Mix with hot wa- ter and linseed meal 1 part in 7.	...	...	...
LITHIÆ CAR- BONAS.	Native hy- drate.	Dissolving in HCl and precipitating by carbonate of ammonia.	White pow- der or mi- nute crys- tals.	Crimson co- lour to flame.	Effervescence with acids.
Liquor Lithiæ Effervescens.	Carbonate of lithia.	Saturating with CO ₂ .	Effervescing liquid.	Carbonate of lithia on eva- poration.	
LITHIÆ CITRAS.	Carbonate of lithia	Dissolving in citric acid.	White amor- phous pow- der, deli- quescent.	Crimson co- lour to flame.	Carbonised by heat.
AMMONII CHLORI- DUM.	Ammonia in gas liquor.	Neutralising with hydrochloric acid and subliming.	Tough, co- lourless, inodorous masses.	Evolution of ammonia when heat- ed with potash.	Precipitate with nitrate of silver.
LIQUOR AMMO- NIÆ FORTIOR.	Chloride of ammonium.	Decomposing by lime and dissolv- ing gas in water.	Colourless li- quid with pungent odour.	Smell, alkalinity, negative reactions.	
Linimentum Camphoræ Compositum.	Strong solu- tion of am- monia.	Mixing with spirit, camphor, and oil of lavender, 1 part in 9.	...	...	...
Spiritus Ammo- niæ Fœtidus.	Ditto	Mixing with recti- fied spirit and as- safoetida, 1 part in 10.	...	...	...

IMPURITIES	SOURCE OF IMPURITY	TESTS	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	...	...	Nervous tonic, stimulant, alterative.	Nervous depression and debility.	5 to 10 grs.
Salts of potassium. Salts of lime	...	No precipitate with PtCl_4 . No ppt. with oxalate of ammonia.	Antiseptic, stimulant.	Disinfectant ; fetid sores, malignant fevers.	10 to 20 m. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. $\bar{3}$ as gargle.
...	...	...	Stimulant.	Fetid sores.	...
Lime. Alumina. Deficiency of lithia.	Natural combination. Ditto Imperfect preparation.	No ppt. with oxalate of ammonia. No precipitate with lime. Weight of residue.	Diuretic. Ditto	Gout, gravel, and renal calculus. Ditto	3 to 6 grs. 5 to 10 fl. $\bar{3}$.
Chalk. General.	Fraudulently added. ...	Weight of residue after ignition. Ditto	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	5 to 10 grs.
Iron. Lead.	Subliming pots. Condensing domes.	No red colour. Volatilising.	Alterative.	Rheumatism, chronic inflammations.	5 to 30 grs.
Lime. Carbonate of ammonia. Chloride of ammonium. Sulphate of ammonia. Sulphide of ammonium. Metallic impurities. Deficiency of ammonia.	Imperfect preparation. Chalk in lime. Imperfect preparation. Impure chloride. Reduction of sulphate. Preparing vessels. Imperfect preparation.	No ppt. with oxalate of ammonia. No precipitate with lime. No precipitate with chloride of barium. No ppt. with nitrate of silver. No ppt. with ammonio-sulphate of copper. No precipitate with sulphide of ammonium. Volumetric test.	Stimulant, antacid, expectorant, rubefacient, vesicant.	Syncope, dyspepsia, bronchitis, pneumonia, nervous diseases, fevers.	3 to 10 m.
...	...	...	Counterirritant.	Bronchitis, &c.	...
...	...	...	Carminative.	Flatulence.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. $\bar{3}$.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE	PREPARATION	PROPERTIES	REACTIONS	
				Generic	Specific
LIQUOR AMMONIÆ.	Liquor ammoniæ fortior.	Diluting with 2 parts of water.	Those of liquor ammoniæ fortior, but weaker.	Those of liquor ammoniæ fortior.	
*Linimentum Ammoniaë.	Liquor ammoniæ.	Mixing with olive oil, 1 part in 4.	...	...	...
AMMONIÆ CARBONAS.	Chloride or sometimes sulphate of ammonium.	Sublimation with carbonate of lime.	Translucent crystalline masses.	Smell, volatility.	Effervescence with acids.
*Spiritus Ammoniaë Aromaticus.	Carbonate of ammonia and liquor ammoniæ.	Distilling together with oil of nutmeg, oil of lemon, rectified spirit, and water.	...	...	...
LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ACETATIS.	Carbonate of ammonia.	Neutralising with acetic acid.	Colourless inodorous liquid.	Evolution of ammonia with potash.	Evolution of acetous vapours with sulphuric acid.
Liquor Ammoniaë Citratis.	Liquor ammoniæ.	Neutralising with citric acid.	...	...	...
AMMONIÆ NITRAS.	Liquor or carbonate of ammonia.	Neutralising with dilute nitric acid, and evaporating.	White deliquescent crystalline masses.	Evolution of ammonia with potash.	Evolution of nitrous fumes with sulphuric acid.
AMMONIÆ PHOSPHAS.	Liquor ammoniæ.	Neutralising with phosphoric acid.	Colourless prismatic crystals	Ditto	Yellow precipitate with nitrate of silver.
AMMONII BROMIDUM.	Ditto	Saturating with hydrobromic acid.	Colourless crystals.	Ditto	Yellowish-white precipitate with nitrate of silver, sparingly soluble in ammonia.

IMPURITIES	SOURCE OF IMPURITY	TESTS	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	...	...	Vide Liquor Ammoniae Fortior.		10 to 30 m.
...	...	...	Rubefacient.	Bronchitis, &c.	...
Fixed salts.	Imperfect preparation.	Sublimation.	Stimulant, ant-acid, expecto- rant, emetic.	Same as liquor ammoniae.	3 to 10 grs., 30 grs. or more eme- tic.
Sulphate of ammonia.	Imperfect pre- paration when from sul- phate.	No precipitate with chloride of barium.			
Chloride of ammonium.	Imperfect pre- paration.	No precipitate with nitrate of silver.			
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. 3.
...	...	...	Diaphoretic, refrigerant.	Febrile condi- tions.	2 to 6 fl. 3.
Free ammo- nia.	Imperfect pre- paration.	Test paper.	Ditto	Ditto	2 to 6 fl. 3.
Free acid.	Ditto	Ditto			
Sulphates.	From the car- bonate.	No precipitate with chloride of barium.	Ditto	In preparation of nitrous oxide.	...
Chlorides.	Ditto	No precipitate with nitrate of silver.			
...	...	...	Dinretic.	Urinary cal- culi, gout.	5 to 30 grs.
Iodides.	Impure bro- mine.	No colour to starch on addi- tion of chlorine.	...	Epilepsy.	2 to 20 grs.
Free bromine.	Decomposi- tion by ex- posure.	No colour.			

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE	PREPARATION	PROPERTIES	REACTIONS	
				Generic	Specific
Sulphide of Ammonium.	...	...	Yellow liquid; disagreeable smell.	...	...
Chloride of Barium.	Carbonate of barium.	Dissolving in HCl.	Flat transparent scales.	...	...
CRETA PRÆPARATA.	Chalk.	Elutriation.	White amorphous powder.	Solution in nitric acid gives ppt. with ammonia and oxalate of ammonium.	Effervescence with acids.
**Mistura Cretæ.	Prepared chalk.	With gum acacia syrup and cinnamon water.	...	...	...
**Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus.	...	11 parts in 48.	...	...	...
*Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus c. Opio.	...	1 part opium in 40 of aromatic powder.	...	...	...
CALX.	Chalk or limestone.	Calcining.	White masses absorbing water.	Solution gives ppt. with oxalate of ammonia.	No effervescence with acids.
CALCIS HYDRAS.	Lime.	Slaking with water.	White powder, alkaline.	Ditto	Ditto
*Liquor Calcis.	Hydrate of lime.	Dissolving in water, decanting $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. in 1 fl. $\bar{5}$.	...	...	...
*Liquor Calcis Saccharatus.	Hydrate of lime and sugar.	Dissolving in water, about 7 gr. in 1 fl. $\bar{5}$.	...	...	...
*Linimentum Calcis.	Liquor calcis.	Mix with olive oil, equal parts	...	...	...
CALCI CHLORIDUM.	Carbonate of lime.	Neutralising with HCl.	White deliquescent masses.	Ditto	Precipitate with nitrate of silver.
CALCIS CARBONAS PRÆCIPITATA.	Chloride of calcium.	Adding excess of carbonate of soda.	White crystalline powder.	Ditto	Effervescence with acids.

IMPURITIES	SOURCE OF IMPURITY	TESTS	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	...	...	Depressant, sudorific, expectorant.	Chronic skin diseases, rheumatism. Reagent.	3 m or upwards.
...	...	...	Alterative.	Glandular diseases; reagent for sulphates.	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 2 grs.
Salts of alumina. Salts of iron.	Impure chalk Ditto	{ No precipitate with saccharated solution of lime.	...	Diarrhœa, dyspepsia.	...
...	...		...	Ditto	...
Alumina.	Found in chalk.	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	Antacid, astringent.	Diarrhœa.	1 to 2 fl. $\bar{3}$.
Carbonate of lime. Salts of iron. Salts of alumina. Ditto	Imperfect preparation. From the chalk or limestone. Ditto	No effervescence with acids. No precipitate with saccharated solution of lime. Ditto	Antacid, astringent, desiccant. Ditto Ditto Ditto	Glandular diseases; reagent for sulphates. Ditto Ditto Ditto	... ... $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. $\bar{3}$ to 2 fl. $\bar{3}$. 15 m to 1 fl. $\bar{3}$.
...	...	...	Desiccant.	Burns.	...
Hypochlorite of lime. Carbonate of lime. Salts of alumina. Salts of iron.	Imperfect preparation. Ditto Impure carbonate. Ditto	No evolution of Cl with HCl. Solubility in water and spirit. No precipitate with lime water.	Absorbent of water.	Glandular diseases; pharmaceutical test for citrates.	10 grs. or more.
Chloride. Salts of alumina. Salts of iron.	Imperfect preparation. Impure chloride. Ditto	No ppt. with nitrate of silver. No precipitate with saccharated solution of lime. Ditto	Same as chalk.	Same as chalk.	10 to 60 grs.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE	PREPARATION	PROPERTIES	REACTIONS	
				Generic	Specific
CALCIS PHOSPHAS.	Bone-ash.	Dissolving in HCl and precipitating with ammonia.	White amorphous powder.	Ppt. with oxalate of ammonia.	Precipitate with Fe_2Cl_6 .
CALCIS HYPOPHOSPHIS.	Phosphorus and lime.	Heating together.	White pearly crystals.	Ditto after ignition.	Ignition; evolution of phosphorated hydrogen.
CALX CHLORATA.	Hydrate of lime.	Saturating with chlorine.	Dull white powder.	Oxalic acid gives precipitate.	Oxalic acid evolves Cl.
Liquor Calcis Chloratæ.	Calx chlorata and water.	Digesting in water, 1 lb. in 1 gallon.	...	...	...
Vapor Chlori.	Calx chlorata.	2 3 moistened with water.	...	...	...
ALUMEN, <i>i.e.</i> sulphate of alumina and ammonia.	Alum schist, <i>i.e.</i> sulphide of iron and alumina.	Burning, exposing, and adding ammonia.	Colourless octahedra.	White ppt. with KHO or NaHO; evolution of ammonia on heating.	Precipitate with chloride of barium.
Alumen Exsiccatum.	Alum.	Drying at a moderate heat.	White spongy mass or powder.	Ditto	Ditto
CERII OXALAS.	Cerium salts obtained from cerite.	Precipitating by oxalate of ammonia.	White granular powder.	Solution of ash in HCl gives white crystalline ppt. with sulphate of potash.	Boiling with KHO, and adding acetic acid and chloride of calcium.
MAGNESIÆ SULPHAS.	Dolomite, <i>i.e.</i> carbonate of magnesia and lime.	Treating with H_2SO_4 .	Minute colourless rhombic prisms.	Precipitate with ammonia, chloride of ammonium, and phosphate of soda.	Precipitate with BaCl_2 .

IMPURITIES	SOURCE OF IMPURITY	TESTS	ACTION	USE	DOSE
Carbonates Magnesia.	Present in bone-ash. Ditto	No effervescence with acids. No white ppt. with ammonia solution.	...	Rickets.	10 to 60 grs.
...	...	...	Nervous tonic, alterative.	Phthisis, nervous depression.	5 to 10 grs.
Deficiency of chlorine.	Imperfect preparation.	Volumetric test.	Disinfectant ; pharmaceutical.	Disinfectant ; preparation of chloroform.	...
...	...	...	Disinfectant.	...	...
...	...	...	Ditto	Fetid ulcers of mouth or throat, fetid bronchitis.	...
Sulphate of iron.	Present in the schist.	No blue colour with ferrocyanide or ferridcyanide of potassium.	Astringent, in large doses purgative, escharotic.	Sore throat, leucorrhœa, ophthalmia, hæmorrhages.	10 to 20 grs. astringent. 30 to 60 grs. purgative.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Escharotic.	...	...
Other oxalates.	From the cerium salts.	Ash completely soluble in acid without effervescence.	Sedative, nerve tonic.	Vomiting of pregnancy.	1 to 2 grs.
Alumina.	Ditto	No ppt. with chloride of ammonium.			
Sulphate of lime. Iron.	Imperfect preparation. From the dolomite.	No ppt. with oxalate of ammonia. No brown precipitate with chlorinated lime or soda.	Saline, purgative, diuretic.	Constipation, biliousness, febrile conditions.	120 grs. to $\frac{1}{2}$ $\bar{5}$; from 60 grs. in combination as purgative. 20 to 60 grs diuretic.
General impurity.	Ditto	Volumetric test.			

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE	PREPARATION	PROPERTIES	REACTIONS	
				Generic	Specific
Enema Magnesiae Sulphatis.	Sulphate of magnesia 1 ℥, ol. olivæ 1 fl. ℥, amyli mucilag. 15 fl. ℥.	...	...	...	...
MAGNESIÆ CARBONAS.	Sulphate of magnesia.	Precipitating with Na_2CO_3 in hot concentrated solution.	White granular powder.	Solution in acids gives ppt. with ammonia, chloride of ammonium, and phosphate of soda.	Effervescence with acids.
MAGNESIÆ CARBONAS LEVIS.	Sulphate of magnesia.	Like the heavy carbonate, but using cold dilute solutions.	Very light powder.	Ditto	Ditto
*Liquor Magnesiae Carbonatis.	Carbonate of magnesia.	Saturating with CO_2 .	Clear, slightly effervescent liquid.	Residue gives those of the carbonate.	
LIQUOR MAGNESIÆ CITRATIS.	Carbonate of magnesia.	Dissolving in citric acid, adding syrup of lemons and bicarbonate of potash.	Clear liquid, agreeable acid taste.	...	...
MAGNESIA.	Carbonate of magnesia.	Decomposing by heat	White powder.	Soln. in acids gives ppt. with ammonia solution, chloride of ammonium, and phosphate of soda.	No effervescence with acids.
MAGNESIA LEVIS.	Light carbonate of magnesia.	Decomposing by heat.	White powder, lighter than magnesia.	Those of magnesia.	
CADMIUM IODIDUM.	Cadmium and iodine.	Direct combination.	Flat pearly, micaceous crystals.	Yellow ppt. with sulphuretted hydrogen or sulphide of ammonium, soluble in excess; white precipitate with KHO , insoluble in excess.	Evolution of iodine by heat.

IMPURITIES	SOURCE OF IMPURITY	TESTS	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	...	...	Purgative.		
Sulphates. Lime. Metallic im- purities.	Imperfect pre- paration. From the sul- phate. Ditto	Solu. in HCl gives no ppt. with BaCl. No ppt. with am- monia solution and oxalic acid. No ppt. with am- monia solution and sulphuret- ted hydrogen.	Antacid, saline, purgative.	Dyspepsia, constipation.	10 to 20 grs. antacid. 20 to 60 grs. purgative.
Same as the carbonate.		...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Deficiency.	Imperfect pro- paration.	Volumetric test.	Ditto	Ditto	1 to 2 fl. $\bar{\text{z}}$.
...	...	...	Saline, purga- tive.	...	5 to 10 fl. $\bar{\text{z}}$.
Carbonate of magnesia. Lime. Sulphates.	Imperfect pre- paration. From the car- bonate. Ditto	No effervescence with acids. No ppt. with oxa- late of ammonia. No ppt. with chlo- ride of barium.	Antacid, laxa- tive, purga- tive.	Dyspepsia, constipation.	10 to 20 grs. antacid. 20 to 60 grs. purgative.
Those of magnesia.			Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Zinc. General im- purity.	Present in the cadmium. ...	White precipitate with KHO, so- luble in excess, re-pptd. from fil- trate by sulphide of ammonium. Volumetric test.	Rubefacient.	...	...

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE	PREPARATION	PROPERTIES	REACTIONS	
				Generic	Specific
* Unguentum Cad- mii Iodidi.	...	Mix with simple ointment, 1 in 8.	...	...	...
GRANULATED ZINC.	Zinc.	Fusing and pour- ing into water.	Bluish white masses.	Solution gives white precipitate with sul- phide of ammonium.	Dissolves in acids with evolution of hydro- gen.
ZINCI CHLORI- DUM.	Zinc.	Dissolving in hy- drochloric acid, removing iron by chlorine and car- bonate of zinc, and evaporating.	Colourless, opaque rods or ta- blets, deli- quescent.	White pre- cipitate with sul- phide of ammonium; acid solu- tion not precipitated by sulphu- retted hy- drogen.	Precipitate with ni- trate of silver.
* Liquor Zinci Chloridi.	Ditto	Ditto, but not eva- porated.	...	...	...
ZINCI SUL- PHAS.	Ditto	Dissolving in sul- phuric acid, puri- fying as in the case of the chlo- ride.	Colourless, transparent prisms.	Ditto	Precipitate with chlo- ride of ba- rium.
ZINCI CARBONAS.	Sulphate of zinc.	Precipitating with carbonate of soda.	Soft white powder.	Ditto	Effervescence with acids.

IMPURITIES	SOURCE OF IMPURITY	TESTS	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	...	...	Rubefacient.	Swelled glands.	...
Sulphur.	Present in the zinc.	Evolution of SH_2 when dissolved in acid.	...	Pharmaceutical.	...
Arsenic.	Ditto	Stain on porcelain held in flame of hydrogen evolved.	.		
Sulphates.	From the carbonate or hydrochloric acid.	No precipitate with chloride of barium.	Antiseptic, escharotic, irritant, astringent.	Cancers, ulcers, naevi.	...
Iron.	Imperfect preparation.	No blue precipitate with ferrocyanide of potassium.			
Chloride of calcium.	...	No precipitate with oxalate of ammonia.			
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	...
Sulphate of iron.	Imperfect preparation.	No colour with tincture of galls.	Externally astringent.	Wounds, ulcers, mucous discharges, &c.;	1 to 10 grs. externally.
Lead, arsenic, cadmium.	Impure zinc.	Acid solution not precipitated by sulphuretted hydrogen.	Internally, emetic, nervine tonic, astringent.	poisoning, chorea, epilepsy, hysteria, sweating.	10 to 30 grs. emetic. 1 to 5 or 10 grs. tonic.
Copper.	Ditto	After boiling with HNO_3 the ppt. with NH_3 is completely soluble without colour in excess of NH_3 .			
Sulphates.	Imperfect preparation.	No precipitate with chloride of barium.	Internally, tonic, astringent.	Ditto	...
Chlorides.	Impure carbonate of soda.	No precipitate with nitrate of silver.	Externally, desiccant, astringent; less irritating than sulphate.	Excoriations, eczema, &c.	1 to 10 grs. or more.
Copper.	Impure sulphate of zinc.	No colour, and complete solubility in reagent of precipitate with nitric acid and ammonia.			

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE	PREPARATION	PROPERTIES	REACTIONS	
				Generic	Specific
ZINCI OXIDUM.	Carbonate of zinc.	Heating.	Soft powder, nearly white or yellowish.	White precipitate with sulphide of ammonium; acid solution not precipitated by sulphuretted hydrogen.	No effervescence with acids.
*Unguentum Zinci.	Oxide of zinc.	Mixing with benzoated lard, 1 in 6½.	...	...	...
ZINCI ACETAS.	Carbonate of zinc.	Dissolving in acetic acid.	Thin, translucent, colourless crystalline plates, with pearly lustre.	Ditto	Evolution of acetic acid on addition of sulphuric acid.
CUPRI SULPHAS.	Copper pyrites or copper.	Roasting pyrites and dissolving out the sulphate, or heating copper and sulphuric acid together and dissolving out the sulphate.	Blue acid crystals.	Maroon red with ferrocyanide of potassium.	Precipitate with chloride of barium.
Subacetate of Copper.	Copper.	Treating with acid tartrate of potash (argol) or acetic acid.	Powder or minute crystals.	Light blue precipitate with ammonia.	Evolution of acetic acid with sulphuric acid.
Solution of Acetate of Copper.	Subacetate of copper.	Digesting with acetic acid and dissolving in boiling water.	...	...	...
HYDRARGYRUM.	Cinnabar.	Roasting with lime.	Liquid metal.	...	...
Linimentum Hydrargyri.	Ointment of mercury.	Gently heat with camphor liniment and ammonia; 1 part mercury in 9.	...	...	...

IMPURITIES	SOURCE OF IMPURITY	TESTS	ACTION	USE	DOSE
Carbonate of zinc.	Imperfect preparation.	Effervescence with acids.	Externally, desiccant, astringent; less irritating than sulphate.	Wounds, ulcers, mucous discharges, &c.; poisoning, excoriations, eczema, &c.	1 to 10 grs. or more.
Sulphates.	Impure carbonate.	No precipitate with chloride of barium.			
Chlorides.	Ditto.	No precipitate with nitrate of silver.			
Copper.	Ditto.	Colour and solubility in reagent of precipitate with nitric acid and ammonia.	Internally, tonic, astringent.	Chorea, epilepsy, hysteria, sweating.	
...	...	...	Desiccant, astringent.	Excoriations, eczema, &c.	...
Those of the carbonate.			Same as sulphate.		1 to 2 grs. tonic. 10 to 20 grs. emetic. 1 to 10 grs. or more in ʒj. of lotion.
Sulphate of iron.	From the pyrites.	Colour and solubility in excess of reagent of precipitate with chlorine and ammonia.	Internally emetic, astringent, nervine tonic. Externally, escharotic, stimulant, astringent.	Same as sulphate of zinc.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs. tonic, and 5 to 8 grs. emetic, 1 to 10 grs. externally in ʒj. of lotion.
Chalk.	Fraudulently added.	Effervescence with acids.	Escharotic.	...	...
Sulphate of copper.	Ditto.	No precipitate with chloride of barium.			
...	...	...	Ditto.	Test for butyric acid in valerianate of zinc.	...
Lead, tin, &c.	From the cinabar.	Complete volatility.	Alterative.	Syphilis, lilioussness, rheumatism, inflammation, dropsy.	...
...	...	...	Stimulant.	Swelling around joints, &c.	...

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE	PREPARATION	PROPERTIES	REACTIONS	
				Generic	Specific
**Unguentum Hydrargyri.	Mercury.	With lard and suet, 1 part in 2.	...	...	...
Unguentum Hydrargyri Compositum.	Ditto.	With yellow wax and olive oil, 1 part in 4½.	...	...	...
*Emplastrum Hydrargyri.	Ditto.	Mix with oxide of lead, olive oil, sublimed sulphur, 1 part in 3.	...	...	...
Emplastrum Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro.	Ditto.	Mix with ammoniacum, olive oil, sublimed sulphur, 1 part in 5.	...	...	...
**Hydrargyrum cum Creta.	...	Rubbing with chalk, 1 part in 3.	...	Residue of mercury when dissolved in HCl.	Effervescence with acids and precipitate with acetate of ammonia (chalk).
**Pilula Hydrargyri.	Ditto.	Mixing with confection of roses and liquorice root, 1 part in 3.	...	...	...
Suppositoria Hydrargyri.	Ditto.	Mixing mercurial ointment with wax, and oil of theobroma, 1 part in 6.	...	...	...
Hydrargyri Sulphas.	Ditto.	Dissolving in hot H ₂ SO ₄ and drying.	White crystalline, heavy powder.	Converted into yellow subsulphate by water.	...
HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDUM.	Mercury and sulphate of mercury.	Rubbing together with chloride of sodium and subliming.	Dull-white, heavy powder.	Black when digested with potash.	With potash and nitrate of silver gives precipitate.
*Lotio Hydrargyri Nigra.	Subchloride of mercury.	Mixing with solution of lime, 18 grs. in 10 3̄.	...	...	...
Unguentum Hydrargyri Subchloridi.	Ditto.	Mix with prepared lard, 1 part in 6½.	...	...	...

IMPURITIES	SOURCE OF IMPURITY	TESTS	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	...	...	...	Vide Hydrargyrum.	...
...	...	...	...	Ditto.	...
...	...	...	...	Ditto.	...
...	...	...	...	Ditto.	...
Oxide of mercury.	Exposure.	Solution in HCl and precipitate with solution of chloride of tin.	...	Diarrhoea in children, <i>vide</i> also Hydrargyrum.	3 to 8 grs.
...	...	...	...	<i>Vide</i> Hydrargyrum.	3 to 8 grs.
...	...	...	...	Ditto.	...
Sulphates of lead, &c.	Impure mercury.	Complete volatility.	...	Pharmaceutical.	...
Corrosive sublimate. Chlorides of lead.	Imperfect preparation. Impure mercury.	Insolubility in ether. Complete volatility.	Alterative, emolagogue, purgative.	<i>Vide</i> Hydrargyrum.	2 to 5 grs. purgative, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr. otherwise.
...
...

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE	PREPARATION	PROPERTIES	REACTIONS	
				Generic	Specific
*Pilula Hydrargyri Subchloridi Composita.	Subchloride of mercury.	Mixing with sulphuretted antimony, guaiacum resin and castor oil, 1 part in 5.	...	...	...
HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDUM.	Sulphate of mercury.	Triturating with chloride of sodium and black oxide of manganese, and subliming.	Heavy, colourless masses of prismatic crystals.	Yellow precipitate with potash, white precipitate with ammonia.	Precipitate with nitrate of silver.
Lotio Hydrargyri Flava.	Perchloride of mercury.	Mixing with solution of lime, 18 grs. in 10 fluid ℥.	...	...	...
*Liquor Hydrargyri Perchloridi.	...	Dissolving in water with chloride of ammonium, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. in 1 fluid ℥.	...	...	...
Liquor Hydrargyri Nitratis Acidus.	Mercury.	Dissolving in cold dilute nitric acid, and boiling.	Colourless, strongly acid liquid.	Yellow precipitate with excess of potash.	Dark colour to liquid by sulphate of iron.
Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis.	Nitrate of mercury and free nitric acid.	Prepared lard and olive oil, 1 in 15½.	Yellow colour.	...	...
HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM FLAVUM.	Perchloride of mercury.	Precipitating solution with solution of soda.	Yellow powder.	...	Evolution of oxygen by heat leaving a residue of mercury.
HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM RUBRUM.	Mercury and nitrate of mercury.	Triturating together and heating.	Orange red powder.	...	Ditto.
**Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri.	Red oxide of mercury.	Mix with yellow wax and almond oil, 1 in 8.	...	...	...
HYDRARGYRUM AMMONIATUM.	Perchloride of mercury.	Precipitating with ammonia.	Opaque, white powder.	Globules of mercury when boiled with solution of chloride of tin.	With potash it evolves ammonia; precipitate with nitrate of silver.

IMPURITIES	SOURCE OF IMPURITY	TESTS	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	...	...	...	Chronic rheumatism and syphilis.	5 to 10 grs.
Fixed salts.	Condensing chambers.	Complete volatility.	Alterative, sialagogue, caustic, antiseptic.	<i>vide</i> Hydrargyri.	$\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
...	...	...	Caustic.	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid ℥
Subnitrate of mercury.	Imperfect preparation.	No precipitate when dropped into dilute HCl.	Caustic.	Cancer, lupus.	...
...	...	...	Stimulant.	Eye diseases.	...
Fixed salts.	Impure perchloride.	Complete volatility.	...	...	...
Brick dust. } Red lead. } Nitrate of mercury.	Fraudulently added. Imperfect preparation.	Ditto. Evolution of nitric acid by heat.	Irritant, escharotic.	Ophthalmia, ulcers, excrescences.	...
...	...	...	Ditto.	o	...
Fixed salts.	Impure perchloride.	Complete volatility.	Escharotic.	Pediculi.	...

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE	PREPARATION	PROPERTIES	REACTIONS	
				Generic	Specific
*Unguentum Hydrargyri Ammoniati.	Ammoniated mercury.	Mix with simple ointment, 1 in 8.	...	...	...
HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM VIRIDE.	Mercury.	Rubbing with iodine.	Yellow or dull green powder.	Sublimate of periodide when heated.	
HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM RUBRUM.	Perchloride of mercury.	Precipitating hot solution with KI.	Scarlet crystalline powder.	Reddish brown when digested with soda.	Blue precipitate with starch and nitric acid.
**Unguentum Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri.	Red iodide of mercury.	Mix with simple ointment, 1 part in 28.	...	...	...
Hydrargyrum Sulphuretum.	Mercury.	Triturating with sulphur.	...	...	...
ARGENTUM PURIFICATUM.	Silver.	...	White metal.	...	...
ARGENTI NITRAS.	Purified silver.	Dissolving in nitric acid.	Colourless tabular crystals or white pencils.	White precipitate with HCl. soluble in ammonia. Residue of silver when heated on charcoal with a blow-pipe.	Deflagrates.
ARGENTI OXIDUM.	Nitrate of silver.	Precipitating solution with lime-water.	Olive brown powder.	Residue of silver and evolution of oxygen by heat.	
Solution of Chloride of Gold.	Gold.	Dissolving in nitrohydrochloric acid, drying, and dissolving chloride in distilled water.	Clear orange coloured liquid.	...	...
Solution of Perchloride of Platinum.	Platinum.	Dissolving in nitrohydrochloric acid, drying, and dissolving chloride in distilled water.	...	...	...

IMPURITIES	SOURCE OF IMPURITY	TESTS	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	...	...	Escharotic and stimulant.	Skin diseases, pediculi.	...
Periodide of mercury.	Exposure to light.	Solubility in ether.	Alterative, purgative.	Skin diseases.	1 to 3 grs.
Fixed salts.	Impure perchloride.	Complete volatility.	Alterative, irritant, caustic, antiseptic.	<i>Vide</i> Hydrargyrum. Goitre.	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
...	...	...	Irritant.	Syphilis, glandular diseases	...
.	...	..	Alterative.	Syphilis, venereal sore throat.	...
Copper.	Imperfect purification.	Colour with ammonia to nitric acid solution.	...	Preparation of nitrate of silver.	...
Lead.	Ditto.	Turbidity with ditto.			
Nitrates of potash, &c.	Added fraudulently or to make it less brittle.	Complete evaporation of filtrate after precipitating with HCl. Volumetric test.	Irritant, vesicant, escharctic, astringent, alterative.	Wounds, ulcers, skin diseases, gastric affections, diarrhoea, epilepsy. Test for chlorides.	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Metallic silver.	Too much heat in drying.	Evolution of gas when dissolved in nitric acid. Volumetric test.	Ditto.	Hæmorrhage; also <i>vide</i> Nitrate.	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 2 grs.
General impurities.					
...	...	...	Gives a yellow precipitate with alkaloid atropine.	To distinguish alkaloid atropine.	...
...	...	...	Gives a yellow and rather insoluble precipitate with potash, yellow precipitate with ammonium, yellowish white precipitate with nicotine.	To distinguish between potash and soda salts, also to detect nicotine.	...

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE	PREPARATION	PROPERTIES	REACTIONS	
				Generic	Specific
Granulated Tin.	...	...	...	...	...
Solution of Chloride of Tin.	Tin.	Warming with HCl and adding distilled water.	...	...	...
PLUMBI OXIDUM.	Lead.	Heating in a current of air and fusing.	Brick red heavy scales.	Soluble in acetic acid and gives yellow precipitate with iodide of potassium.	...
*Emplastrum Plumbi.	Oxide of lead.	Heating with olive oil.	...	...	...
PLUMBI ACETAS.	„	Dissolving in dilute acetic acid.	White crystalline masses slightly efflorescent.	Yellow ppt. with iodide of potassium.	Precipitate and liberation of acetic acid with H_2SO_4 .
Unguentum Plumbi Acetatis.	Acetate of lead.	Mix with benzoated lard, 1 in 37½.	...	...	...
Pilula Plumbi cum Opio.	Acetate of lead and opium.	Mixing with confection of roses, 3 grs. acetate and ½ gr. of opium in 4 grs.	...	...	...
Suppositoria Plumbi Composita.	Acetate of lead.	Mixing with wax and oil of theobroma, 3 grs. acetate and 1 gr. opium each.	...	...	...
Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis.	Ditto.	Boiling in water with oxide of lead.	Dense, colourless alkaline liquid, astringent; sweet taste.	White ppt. with sulphuric acid.	Liberation of acetic acid with H_2SO_4 . White jelly with gum acacia.
*Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis Dilutus.	Solution of subacetate of lead.	Solution of subacetate and rectified spirit, each 1 part, water 38 parts = 1 in 40.	...	...	...
*Unguentum Plumbi Subacetatis Compositum.	...	...	...	...	...

IMPURITIES	SOURCE OF IMPURITY	TESTS	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...
...	...	...	Reduces salts of mercury, silver, gold, &c., to their metallic state.	Principally to test mercury compounds.	...
Carbonates.	Absorption from the air.	Effervescence with acids.	Astringent.	To make plaster.	...
Copper.	Impure lead.	Blue colour by ammonia to nitric acid solution.			
...	...	...	Ditto.	Wounds, ulcers, fractures, &c.	...
Carbonate.	Exposure to air.	Turbidity of aqueous solution.	Sedative, astringent.	Hæmorrhage, diarrhœa, dysentery, phthisis, skin diseases.	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 3 grs.
...	...	...	Ditto.	Skin diseases and inflammations.	...
...	...	...	Astringent, sedative.	Hæmorrhage, diarrhœa, dysentery, phthisis.	4 to 8 grs.
...	...	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	...
Deficiency of subacetate.	Imperfect preparation.	Volumetric test.	Ditto.	Skin affections, inflammations.	...
...	...	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	...
...	...	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	...

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE	PREPARATION	PROPERTIES	REACTIONS	
				Generic	Specific
PLUMBI CAR- BONAS.	Lead.	Acetising by vapour of acetic acid and converting the acetate into carbonate by fumes of fermenting tan.	Soft, heavy, white powder.	White ppt. with sulphuric acid, when dissolved in acetic acid and yellow precipitate with iodide of potassium.	Effervescence with acids.
Unguentum Plumbi Car- bonatis.	Carbonate of lead.	1 part in 8.	...	...	...
PLUMBI NITRAS.	Lead or oxide of lead.	Dissolving in nitric acid.	Colourless octahedral crystals.	White ppt. with sulphuric acid.	Discharges colour of sulphate of indigo.
PLUMBI IODIDUM.	Nitrate of lead.	Precipitating with iodide of potassium.	Bright yellow powder.	Ditto.	Violet fumes when heated.
Emplastrum Plumbi Iodidi.	Iodide of lead.	Mix with oxide of lead, olive oil, resin, hard soap and water, 1 part iodide in 9.	...	...	...
Unguentum Plumbi Iodidi.	Ditto.	Mix with simple ointment, 1 part in 8.	...	...	...
FERRUM: Iron Wire.	...	...	...	...	...
Mistura Ferri Aromatica.	Iron wire.	Digesting and flavouring with cinchona, calumba, cloves, cardamoms, orange peel and peppermint water, 1 gr. iron in 1 pint.	...	...	...
*Vinum Ferri.	Ditto.	Digesting in sherry wine.	...	...	...
FERRI SUL- PHAS.	Ditto.	Dissolving in hot sulphuric acid.	Pale greenish-blue rhombic prisms.	Blue precipitate with ferricyanide, white or light-blue precipitate with ferrocyanide of potassium.	Precipitate with chloride of barium.

IMPURITIES	SOURCE OF IMPURITY	TESTS	ACTION	USE	DOSE
Sulphate of lead. Sulphate of barium. Silica. Chalk.	Impure lead. Fraudulently added. " "	Residue when dissolved in acetic acid. No precipitate with oxalate of ammonia.	Local astringent and sedative.	Skin affections and inflammations.	...
...	Ditto.	Ditto.	...
...	Onychia maligna.	...
...	Mild stimulant.	Scrofulous glands.	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr.
...	Ditto.	...
...	"	Ditto.	...
...	Preparation of iron salts.	...
...	Hæmatinic.	Anæmia, hæmorrhage.	...
...	Ditto.	...	...
Oxysulphate of iron. Ferric salts. Copper.	Exposure to air. Impure iron.	Sediment in aqueous solution. No precipitate with SH_2 .	Hæmatinic astringent.	Ditto.	1 gr. to 5 grs.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE	PREPARATION	PROPERTIES	REACTIONS	
				Generic	Specific
FERRI SULPHAS EXSICCATA.	Sulphate of iron.	Heating to 400° and pulverising.	A whitish powder.		Those of
FERRI SULPHAS GRANULATA.	Ditto.	Pouring hot solution into rectified spirit.	Greenish-blue granular crystals.		Ditto.
FERRI CARBONAS SACCHARATA.	Ditto.	Precipitating with carbonate of ammonia and rubbing precipitate with sugar.	Small coherent lumps, grey colour.	Solution in HCl gives blue precipitate with ferridecyanide of potassium.	Effervescence with acids.
*Pilula Ferri Carbonatis.	Saccharated carbonate of iron.	4 parts carbonate to 1 confection of roses.	...	...	...
*Mistura Ferri Composita (contains carbonate of iron).	Sulphate of iron.	By adding sulphate of iron to a soapy emulsion made by rubbing together carbonate of potash, myrrh, sugar, spirits of nutmeg, and rose-water.	...	...	...
FERRI PERCHLORIDI LIQUOR FORTIOR.	Iron wire.	Dissolving in HCl and oxidising with nitric acid.	Orange brown liquid.	Blue precipitate with ferrocyanide of potassium.	Precipitate with AgNO_3 .
**Liquor Ferri Perchloridi.	Strong solution of perchloride of iron.	Diluting with 3 vols. of water.	Deep sherry-coloured liquid.	...	...
**Tinctura Ferri Perchloridi.	...	Diluting with 3 vols. of rectified spirit.	Ditto.	...	...
FERRI PERNITRATIS LIQUOR.	Iron wire.	Dissolving in nitric acid and diluting.	Ditto.	Blue precipitate with ferrocyanide of potassium.	Dark brown with sulphate of iron and sulphuric acid.
LIQUOR FERRI PERSULPHATIS.	Sulphate of iron.	Boiling solution with sulphuric and nitric acids.	Dense, dark reddish-brown liquid.	Ditto.	Precipitate with BaCl_2 .

IMPURITIES	SOURCE OF IMPURITY	TESTS	ACTION	USE	DOSE
the sulphate.			Hæmatinic, astringent.	Anæmia, hæmorrhage.	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 3 grs.
Ditto.			Ditto.	Ditto.	1 gr. to 5 grs. or more.
Sulphate of ammonia. Oxide of iron.	Imperfect preparation. Exposure to air.	No precipitate with BaCl_2 . Volumetric test.	Hæmatinic.	Anæmia.	5 to 20 grs. or more.
...	...	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	"
...	...	...	Ditto.	Anæmia, amenorrhœa.	1 to 2 fl. $\bar{3}$.
Ferrous salts.	Imperfect preparation.	No precipitate with ferridecyanide of potassium. Sp. gr.: volumetric test.	Hæmatinic, astringent.	Anæmia, hæmorrhage, erysipelas.	3 to 10 m.
Weakness.	Ditto.				
...	...	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	10 to 40 m.
...	...	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Ferrous salts.	Imperfect preparation.	No precipitate with ferridecyanide of potassium. Volumetric test.	Hæmatinic, astringent tonic.	Hæmorrhage, diarrhœa.	10 to 40 m.
General impurity or deficiency.	Ditto.				
	Ditto.	Ditto.	...	Preparation of iron salts.	...

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE	PREPARATION	PROPERTIES	REACTIONS	
				Generic	Specific
TINCTURA FERRI ACE- TATIS.	Solution of persulphate of iron.	Mixing with alco- hol and acetate of potash.	...	...	Evolution of acetic acid with H_2SO_4 .
FERRI PER- OXIDUM HUMIDUM.	Solution of persulphate of iron.	Adding to a solu- tion of soda and washing.	Moist, red- dish-brown, pasty mass.	Solution in HCl gives blue precipitate with ferrocy- anide of potassium.	
Ferri Peroxidum Hydratum.	Moist per- oxide of iron.	Drying on a water bath.	Reddish- brown powder.	Ditto.	" Gives off moisture when heat- ed.
*Emplastrum Ferri	Hydrated peroxide of iron.	Mix with lead, plaster and Bur- gundy pitch, 1 part in 11.	...	...	...
FERRI OXIDUM MAGNETICUM.	Solution of proto- and persulphate of iron.	Precipitating with solution of soda and drying.	Brownish black.	Solution in HCl gives blue precipitates with ferrocy- anido and ferrideyanide of potassium.	
FERRUM REDAC- TUM.	Hydrated peroxide of iron.	Passing dry hydro- gen gas over it when hot.	Greyish black pow- der.	Solution in HCl gives blue precipitate with ferrocy- anide of potassium.	
*Trochisci Ferri Redacti.	Reduced iron.	1 gr. in each.	...	...	...
FERRI IODI- DUM.	Iron wire.	Boiling with iodine in boiling water.	Green, cry- stalline, de- liquescent.	Blue preci- pitate with ferrocyan- ide of po- tassium.	Blue with mucilage of starch and chlorine.
**Syrupus Ferri Iodidi.	Iodide of iron.	Mixing with re- fined sugar, $4\frac{1}{2}$ gr. in 15.	...	...	...
Pilula Ferri Iodidi.	...	Mixing with re- fined sugar, li- quorice root, and water, 1 gr. in 3.	...	...	...

IMPURITIES	SOURCE OF IMPURITY	TESTS	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	...	...	Hæmatinic.	Anæmia.	5 to 30 m.
Ferrous hydrate.	Imperfect preparation.	No precipitate with ferrideyanide of potassium.	Antidote to arsenic.	Arsenical poisoning.	Ad libitum.
Ferric-oxyhydrate.	Imperfect preparation or long keeping.	Solubility in HCl without heat.			
Ferrous hydrate.	Impure moist peroxide.	No precipitate with ferridecyanide of potassium.	Hæmatinic tonic.	Tic-douloureux; neuralgia.	10 to 60 grs.
...
Metallic iron.	Heat above 190° in preparation.	Solubility without effervescence in acids.	Ditto.	Anæmia, debility.	5 to 10 grs.
General impurity.	...	Volumetric test.			
Too large proportion of oxide.	Imperfect preparation.	Volumetric test.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1 to 5 grs.
...	..	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	1 to 6 grs.
...	...	...	Hæmatinic, alterative.	Scrofulous diseases, phthisis, rheumatic arthritis, syphilis.	1 to 5 grs.
...	...	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	2 m to 1 fl. 5.
...	...	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	3½ to 8 grs.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE	PREPARATION	PROPERTIES	REACTIONS	
				Generic	Specific
FERRI ARSENIAS.	Sulphate of iron.	Precipitating mixed solution of arseniate and acetate of soda with sulphate of iron and washing.	Green amorphous powder.	Blue precipitates with ferrocyanide and ferridecyanide of potassium.	Brick red precipitate with AgNO_3 after boiling with caustic, soda, and neutralising.
FERRI PHOSPHAS.	Ditto.	Precipitating a mixed solution of phosphate and acetate of soda with the sulphate.	Slate-blue amorphous powder.	Blue precipitates with ferrocyanide and ferridecyanide of potassium.	Crystalline precipitate with tartaric acid, ammonia, and ammonio-sulphate of magnesia.
*Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis.	Phosphate of iron.	Mixing with phosphoric acid, refined sugar and water, 1 gr. in 15.	...	...	...
FERRUM TARTARATUM.	Hydrated peroxide of iron (obtained by precipitating persulphate with ammonia).	Dissolving in solution of acid tartrate of potash.	Transparent scales of a deep garnet colour.	Blue precipitate with ferrocyanide of potassium.	Precipitate of bitartrate of potash on addition of acetic acid after separation of peroxide of iron by boiling with soda.
FERRI ET AMMONIÆ CITRAS.	Ditto.	Dissolving in hot citric acid, and neutralising by ammonia.	Deep red transparent scales.	Precipitate of Fe_2O_3 when heated with potash.	Evolution of ammonia when heated with potash.
Vinum Ferri Citratis.	Ammonio-citrate of iron.	8 grs. in 15 of orange wine.	...	...	...

IMPURITIES	SOURCE OF IMPURITY	TESTS	ACTION	USE	DOSE
Sulphate of soda.	Imperfect washing.	No ppt. with chloride of barium.	Alterative, tonic, escharotic.	Skin diseases, with anæmia.	$\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
Arsenic.	Impure phosphoric acid.	No deposit on copper when digested with HCl.	Hæmatinic.	Diabetes, rickets.	5 to 10 grs.
General impurity.	...	Volumetric test.			
...	...	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	1 fl. 3 or more.
Ammonia.	Imperfect preparation.	No evolution of ammonia when boiled with soda.	Hæmatinic.	Anæmia.	5 to 20 grs.
Ferrous salts.	...	No precipitate with ferridcyanide of potassium.			
General impurity.	...	Volumetric test.			
Tartrates.	Impure citric acid.	No crystalline precipitate with acetic acid.	Ditto.	Ditto.	5 to 10 grs.
Salts of soda and potash.	...	Alkalinity of ash.			
...	...	...	"	"	1 to 4 fl. 3.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE	PREPARATION	PROPERTIES	REACTIONS	
				Generic	Specific
FERRI ET QUINIAE CITRAS.	Hydrated peroxide of iron (obtained as above).	Dissolving with quinia in citric acid, and adding ammonia.	Thin, greenish golden yellow scales.	Blue precipitate with ferrocyanide and ferridecyanide of potassium. Reddish brown precipitate with soda.	White precipitate with ammonia (quinia).
MANGANESII OXIDUM NIGRUM.	Native salt.	...	Heavy black powder.	Dissolves in HCl with evolution of chlorine.	...
BISMUTHUM PURIFICATUM.	Bismuth.	Fusing with nitrate of potash.	Greyish white with roseate tinge, crystalline.	Concentrated acid solution precipitated white with water.	...
BISMUTHI SUBNITRAS.	Purified bismuth.	Dissolving in dilute nitric acid, and decomposing the nitrate thus obtained by water.	Heavy white powder in crystalline scales.	Ditto.	Solution in H_2SO_4 blackened by sulphate of iron.
*Trochisci Bismuthi.	Subnitrate of bismuth.	2 grs. in each.	...	...	...
BISMUTHI CARBONAS.	Nitrate of bismuth.	Precipitating solution of bismuth in nitric acid with carbonate of ammonia.	White powder.	Concentrated acid solution precipitated white with water.	Effervescence with acids.
BISMUTHI OXIDUM.	Subnitrate of bismuth.	Precipitating by boiling in solution of soda.	Dull lemon-yellow powder.	Ditto.	...

IMPURITIES	SOURCE OF IMPURITY	TESTS	ACTION	USE	DOSE
Salts of soda and potash. Other alkaloïds.	...	Alkalinity of ash.	Haematinic, tonic, anti-pyretic.	...	5 to 20 grs.
General impurity.	Substitution for quinia. ...	Solubility in ether of precipitate with ammonia. Volumetric test.			
...	...	...	...	Production of chlorine and oxygen.	...
Copper.	Imperfect purification.	No colour of precipitate from acid solution with ammonia.	...	Preparation of subnitrate and ammonio-citrate of bismuth.	...
Lead.	Fraudulent admixture of white lead.	No precipitate nitric acid solution with H_2SO_4 .	Antacid, sedative, local sedative.	Dyspepsia, diarrhœa, skin diseases.	5 to 20 grs.
Chlorides.	Impure nitric acid.	No ppt. of nitric acid solution with $AgNO_3$.			
...	...	...	Antacid, sedative.	Dyspepsia.	2 or more.
Nitrate of bismuth.	Imperfect preparation.	Does not discharge colour of sulphate of indigo with H_2SO_4 .	<i>Vide</i> subnitrate.		5 to 20 grs.
Lead. } Chlorides. }	Impure nitric acid.	No ppt. in nitric acid solution with H_2SO_4 , or $AgNO_3$.			
Nitrate of bismuth.	Impure subnitrate.	Does not discharge colour of sulphate of indigo with H_2SO_4 .	Ditto.		5 to 15 grs.
Lead. } Chlorides. }	Ditto.	No precipitate in nitric acid solution with H_2SO_4 , or $AgNO_3$.			
Arsenic,	Ditto.	No turbidity of nitric acid solution treated with ammonia and neutralised with HCl.			

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE	PREPARATION	PROPERTIES	REACTIONS	
				Generic	Specific
LIQUOR BIS-MUTHI ET AMMONIÆ CITRATIS.	Bismuth.	Dissolving in nitric acid and adding citric acid and ammonia until precipitate is dissolved.	Colourless saline solution.	White precipitate of aqueous solution when heated with solution of potash.	Evolution of ammonia when heated with potash.
ANTIMONIUM NIGRUM.	Native.	...	...	Dissolves in hot HCl with evolution of sulphuretted hydrogen.	...
ANTIMONIUM SULPHURATUM.	Black antimony.	Boiling with solution of caustic soda and precipitating with dilute H_2SO_4 .	Orange red powder.	Solution with acid tartrate of potash precipitated orange red with sulphuretted hydrogen.	Dissolves in HCl evolving sulphuretted hydrogen, with separation of sulphur.
LIQUOR ANTIMONII CHLORIDI.	Ditto.	Dissolving in hot HCl.	Yellowish red, heavy liquid.	White precipitate with water turned red by sulphuretted hydrogen.	Precipitate with $AgNO_3$.
ANTIMONII OXIDUM.	Solution of chloride of antimony.	Precipitating with water, and treating with carbonate of soda.	Greyish white powder.	Ditto.	...
*Pulvis Antimonialis.	Oxide of antimony.	1 part oxide to 2 parts phosphate of lime.	...	...	...
ANTIMONIUM TARTRATUM.	Oxide of antimony.	Boiling with acid tartrate of potash.	Colourless transparent crystals.	Precipitate with HCl in watery solution soluble in tartaric acid.	Decrepitates and blackens on application of heat.
*Unguentum Antimonii Tartarati.	Tartar emetic.	Mix with simple ointment, 1 part in 5.	...	...	...
*Vinum Antimoniale.	Ditto.	2 grs. in 1 3 of sherry.	...	...	...

IMPURITIES	SOURCE OF IMPURITY	TESTS	ACTION	USE	DOSE
Deficiency in strength.	Imperfect preparation.	Volumetric test.	<i>Vide</i> Subnitrate.		$\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ fluid 5 in water.
Silica.	Natural combination.	Solubility in HCl.	...	Preparation of sulphurated antimony and solution of chloride of antimony.	...
General impurity, such as sand, oxide of iron, &c.	Fraudulent addition.	Volumetric test.	<i>Vide</i> Tartarated Antimony.	Fevers, inflammation.	1 to 5 grs.
General deficiency in strength.	Fraudulent addition. Imperfect preparation.	Volumetric test.	Caustic escharotic.	Cancers, bites.	...
Higher oxides of antimony.	Exposure to heat over 212° .	Solubility when boiled with acid tartrate of potash.	<i>Vide</i> Tartarated Antimony.		1 gr. to 5 grs.
...	...	...	Febrile conditions.		3 to 15 grs.
General impurity.	...	Volumetric test.	Emetic, vascular sedative, diaphoretic, expectorant, irritant.	Fevers, inflammations.	1 gr. to 3 grs. emetic. $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. to 2 grs. sedative.
...	...	...	Irritant.	...	$\frac{1}{16}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. expectorant, &c.
...	...	...	Emetic, sedative, &c.	Fevers, bronchitis.	15 to 40 m.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE	PREPARATION	PROPERTIES	REACTIONS	
				Generic	Specific
ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM. ✱	Arsenical ores.	Roasting and subliming.	Heavy white powder or sublimed porcelain-like masses.	Aqueous solution gives yellow ppt. with ammonio-nitrate of silver, soluble in ammonia or nitric acid.	...
Liquor Arsenicalis.	Arsenious acid.	Dissolving in solution of carbonate of potash, and colouring with tincture of lavender.	Pink alkaline liquid.	...	...
Liquor Arsenici Hydrochloricus.	Ditto.	Boiling with dilute HCl.	Colourless, acid liquid.	Bright yellow precipitate with sulphuretted hydrogen.	...
SODÆ ARSENIAS.	Ditto.	Fusing with nitrate and carbonate of soda.	Colourless transparent prisms.	Alkalinity.	White precipitate with BaCl_2 , chloride of calcium or sulphate of zinc, brick red precipitate with AgNO_3 , all soluble in nitric acid.
Liquor Sodæ Arseniatis.	Arsenate of soda.	Solution in water, 4 grs. to 3.	...	...	...
FERRI ARSENIAS.	Ditto.	Mixing solution with that of acetate of soda and ferrous sulphate, filtering and drying.	White powder.	...	Neutral solution gives brick red precipitate with AgNO_3 .
PHOSPHORUS.	Bones.	Treating with H_2SO_4 , and distilling with charcoal.	Semi-transparent wax like solid.	...	...
OLEUM PHOSPHORATUM.	Phosphorus.	Heating with oil of almonds to 180° .	Clear, almost colourless liquid, phosphorescent.	...	...

IMPURITIES	SOURCE OF IMPURITY	TESTS	ACTION	USE	DOSE
Gypsum or chalk. General impurity.	Fraudulent addition. ...	Complete volatility. Volumetric test.	Alterative, antiperiodic, escharotic, antiseptic.	Skin diseases, intermittent fevers, neuralgia, chorea, pulmonary diseases.	$\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ gr.
...	...	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	2 to 5 or 10 m.
Deficiency in strength. General impurity.	Imperfect preparation. Ditto.	Specific gravity. Volumetric test. Ditto.	Alterative, antiperiodic.	Ditto	2 to 8 m.
Excess or deficiency of water of crystallisation. General impurity.	Imperfect preparation. ...	Loss of weight by heat. Volumetric test.	Vide Arsenious Acid.		$\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of dried arseniate.
...	...	...	Ditto.		5 to 10 m.
Sulphates. General impurity.	Imperfect preparation. ...	No preeipitate with BaCl_2 . Volumetric test.	Ditto. Ditto.		$\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
...	...	...	Stimulant, aphrodisiac.	Nervous depression, neuralgia, psoriasis, eezema, goitre.	$\frac{1}{40}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ gr.
...	...	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	3 to 10 m.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE	PREPARATION	PROPERTIES	REACTIONS
SPIRITUS RECTIFICA- TUS.	Fermented saccharine fluids.	Distillation.	Colourless, inflam- mable liquid.	...
ALCOHOL.	Rectified spirit.	Removing water by carbonate of pot- ash and lime.	Volatile, colourless liquid, in- flammable.	...
SPIRITUS TENUIOR.	Ditto.	5 to 3 of water.	...	...
SPIRITUS VINI GALLICI.	Wine.	Distillation.	...	...
*Mistura Spiritus Vini Gallici.	Brandy.	1 to 1 of cinna- mon-water, with yolk of egg and sugar.	...	...
VINUM XERICUM.	Grape juice.	Fermentation.	...	...
VINUM AURANTII.	Saccharine solution with bitter orange- peel.	Ditto.	...	...
CEREVISIÆ FER- MENTUM.	Malt infu- sion.	Ditto.	...	...
Cataplasma Fer- menti.	Yeast.	6 to 14 of flour, and 6 water.	...	...
ÆTHER.	Alcohol.	Distillation with sulphuric acid.	Colourless, very vola- tile, and inflam- mable li- quid.	...

IMPURITIES	SOURCE OF IMPURITY	TESTS	ACTION	USE	DOSE
Deficiency in strength.	Imperfect preparation or fraudulent addition.	Volumetric test.	Stimulant.	Sore nipples, preparation of tinctures, &c.	...
Resin or oil.	Ditto.	No turbidity on dilution.			
More than a trace of fusel oil or aldehyd.	Ditto.	Only slight reduction of nitrate of silver to metallic state.			
Resin or oil.	Impure rectified spirit.	No turbidity on dilution.	...	Solvent and test.	...
Water.	Imperfect preparation.	No blue with whiteanhydrous sulphate of copper.			
...	...	...	...	Preparation of tinctures.	...
...	...	...	Exhilarant, stimulant, anti-pyretic.	Debility, exhaustion, fevers.	1 to 2 table-spoonfuls.
...	...	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	1 to 9 fluid 3.
...	...	...	Exhilarant, stimulant.	Ditto. For pharmaceutical preparations.	...
...
...	...	...	Antiseptic, stimulant.	Ulcers.	A dessert to a table-spoonful.
...	"	"	...
Alcohol.	Imperfect preparation.	Specific gravity.	Anæsthetic, stimulant, external refrigerant.	Surgical operations, flatulence, hernia.	to 1 20 m fluid 3.
Dissolved impurities.					

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE	PREPARATION	PROPERTIES	REACTIONS
Spiritus Ætheris.	Ether.	Mix with rectified spirit = 1 in 3.	...	...
ÆTHER PURUS.	Ditto.	Washing and distilling with lime and calcium chloride.	Colourless liquid, volatile and inflammable.	...
SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI.	Rectified spirit.	Distilling with nitric and sulphuric acids and copper, and adding rectified spirit.	Mobile, inflammable liquid, slightly yellow, odour of apples.	...
ÆTHER ACETICUS.	Ditto.	Distilling with acetate of soda and sulphuric acid.	Clear liquid, with a burning taste.	Resolution into acetate of potash and alcohol on addition of alcoholic solution of potash.
Alcohol Amylicum.	Saccharine solutions.	Fermentation with yeast.	Colourless liquid, with penetrating odour.	Formation of valerianic acid on exposure to air with platinum black.
AMYL NITRIS.	Amylic alcohol.	Boiling with nitric acid and purifying by fractional distillation.	Slightly yellow liquid, characteristic odour.	Formation of valerianate of potash when dropped on heated caustic potash.
CHLORO-FORMUM	Rectified spirit.	Distilling with chlorinated lime and slaked lime, and washing with sulphuric acid.	Limpid, colourless liquid, with a sweet taste and agreeable odour.	...
**Linimentum Chloroformi	Chloroform.	Equal parts of chloroform and camphor liniment.	...	...
**Spiritus Chloroformi.	Ditto.	Mix with rectified spirit.	...	...
*Tinctura Chloroformi Composita.	Ditto.	2 to 8 of rectified spirit and 10 of tincture of cardamoms.	...	...
**Aqua Chloroformi.	Ditto.	1 drachm in 25 oz. of water.	...	...

IMPURITIES	SOURCE OF IMPURITY	TESTS	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	...	...	Stimulant.	Flatulence.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ fluid 3.
Alcohol. } Water. }	Imperfect preparation.	Specific gravity.	...	Preparation of alkaloids, test.	
General impurity. More than a trace of acid.	...	...	Stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic.	Fevers, dropsies.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. 3.
Deficiency of nitrous ether.	Imperfect preparation. Ditto.	Little effervescence with bicarbonate of soda. Volumetric test.			
...	...	...	Stimulant, anti-spasmodic.	...	20 to 60 m.
Other spirituous matter.	Imperfect separation from saccharine solutions.	Specific gravity and boiling point.	...	Preparation of valerianate of soda.	...
...	...	...	Dilates blood-vessels.	...	...
Hydrocarbons.	Decomposition from impurities in the sulphuric acid.	No colour with sulphuric acid.	Anæsthetic, narcotic, anti-spasmodic, sedative, stimulant, diaphoretic.	Surgical operations, spasmodic affections, neuralgia, cancer, skin affections.	10 to 20 m. inhalation. 1 to 10 m. internally.
Non-volatile compounds.	Imperfect preparation.	No residue on evaporation.			
...	...	...	Stimulant, diaphoretic.	Neuralgia, skin affections.	...
...	...	...	Narcotic, anti-spasmodic, sedative.	Spasmodic affections, cancer, neuralgia.	10 to 30 m.
...	...	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	20 to 60 m.
...	...	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. 3.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE	PREPARATION	PROPERTIES	REACTIONS
CHLORAL HYDRAS.	Alcohol.	Saturating with chlorine gas, purifying and adding water.	White crystals, with pungent odour.	Decomposed by alkalies into formiate of the base and chloroform.
**Syrupus Chloral.	Hydrate of chloral.	Mix with water and syrup, 10 grs. to 1 fl. 3.	...	...
Nitrous Oxide Gas.	Nitrate of ammonia.	Heating, purifying gas by passing through water, caustic potash, and protosulphate of iron.	Tasteless, inodorous gas.	...
CREASOTUM.	Wood tar.	Distillation and purification.	Colourless liquid, strong odour, and burning taste.	Gives greenish blue colour to deal dipped in hydrochloric acid.
*Mistura Creasoti.	Creasote.	Mixing with glacial acetic acid syrup, spirit of juniper, and water, 1 m in 1 fluid 3̄.	...	...
Unguentum Creasoti.	Ditto.	Mix with simple ointment, 1 part in 9.	...	...
*Vapor Creasoti	Ditto.	12 m in 8 fluid 3̄ of water; boil.	...	...
ACIDUM CARBOLICUM.	Coal tar.	Fractional distillation, and purification.	Colourless acicular crystals.	Greenish blue to deal with hydrochloric acid. Non-rotation of polarised ray.
*Glycerinum Acidi Carbolici	Carbolic acid.	1 3̄ in 4 fluid 3̄ of glycerine.	...	...
*Suppositoria Acidi Carbolici cum Sapone.	Ditto.	1 gr. in each.	...	...

IMPURITIES	SOURCE OF IMPURITY	TESTS	ACTION	USE	DOSE
Hydrochloric acid. Oily impurities.	Imperfect preparation. Ditto.	Test-paper. No colour with chloroform and sulphuric acid.	Soporific and anodyne, hypnotic.	Sleeplessness, spasms, asthma.	10 to 30 grs. as hypnotic.
...	„	„	1 to 3 fl. 3.
...	Anæsthetic.	Operations.	...
Carbolic acid.	Imperfect purification.	Does not crystallize when cooled. Dextro-rotation of polarised ray.	Astringent, sedative, stimulant, styptic, expectorant.	Vomiting, diarrhœa, diabetes, ulcers, skin diseases, hæmorrhage, bronchitis.	1 to 3 m in pill.
...	Sedative.	Vomiting, diarrhœa.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid 3.
...	Stimulant, styptic.	Ulcers, skin diseases, hæmorrhage.	...
...	Expectorant.	Bronchitis.	...
...	Astringent, sedative, expectorant, caustic, escharotic, antiseptic.	Vomiting, diarrhœa, diabetes, ulcers, wounds, • bleeding.	1 in 8 of water, externally.
...	Ditto.	Ditto.	1 to 3 m.
...

TABLES OF MATERIA MEDICA

... ..
(ORGANIC)

VEGETABLE.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
RANUNCULACEÆ.					
ACONITI FOLIA.	Aconitum napellus.	Britain.	Leaves and flowers.	Dried.	Fine wedge-shaped segments deeply cut. Flowers blue helmet-shaped. Cause tingling when chewed.
Extractum Aconiti.	...	...	Ditto	...	...
ACONITI RADIX.	Ditto	Germany and Britain.	Root	Dried.	About 1—3 inches long, conical not cylindrical. Causes tingling and numbness when chewed.
** Tinctura Aconiti.	...	...	Ditto	Maceration and percolation.	...
* Linimentum Aconiti.	...	...	Ditto	Is strong tincture with camphor.	...
ACONITIA.	...	...	Ditto	Dissolve alcoholic extract in water, ppt. with N.H ₃ . Dissolve ethereal extract of ppt. in diluted H ₂ SO ₄ , and again ppt. by N.H ₃ .	White, amorphous solid, alkaline. Causes numbness when rubbed on skin. Very poisonous.
* Unguentum Aconiti.	...	...	...	Aconitia (8 gr.) dissolved in rect. spirit (1 fl. 3) and mixed with prepared lard 13.	...
PODOPHYLLI RADIX.	Podophyllum peltatum.	United States.	Rhizome.	Dried.	About the size of a quill with numerous rootlets. Brown outside, with round white spots where the rootlets have been broken off and the interior is seen.

MATERIA MEDICA.

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
CLASS I.—EXOGENÆ. SUB-CLASS.—THALAMIFLORÆ.					
...	...	A little aconitia, &c.	...	...	...
...	<i>Vide Aconiti Folia. Rarely used.</i>	1 to 2 grs.
Horse-radish root.	Thicker, much longer, cylin- drical, pun- gent but not numbing when chewed.	Aconitia and other active principles, resinous and fatty matters.	Slows pulse, di- minishes sen- sibility, in- creases secre- tions of urine and sweat.	Febrile condi- tions, neural- gias, cardiac disease, drop- sy.	...
...	Ditto	5 to 15 m.
...	Neuralgia, rheumatic pains.	
...
...	Local applica- tion in neur- algia.	A piece the size of a pea.
...	...	Resin, berberine, gum, &c.	Purgative, chol- agogue.	Congestion of liver, drop- sies.	10 to 20 grs.. rarely used.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
PODOPHYLLI RESINA.	Podophyllum peltatum.	United States.	Rhizome.	Tincture evaporated to a small bulk is poured into water acidulated with HCl. The pptd. resin is washed and dried.	Greenish brown amorphous powder.

MAGNOLIACEÆ.

OLEUM ANISI.	Illicium anisatum.	China.	Fruit.	Distillation.	<i>Vide</i> under Umbelliferæ.
--------------	--------------------	--------	--------	---------------	--------------------------------

MENISPERMACEÆ.

CALUMBÆ RADIX.	Jateorrhiza palmata.	Eastern Africa.	Root.	Cut transversely and dried.	Yellow ovoid discs somewhat hollow in the centre with concentric rings.
** Infusum Calumbæ.	Calumbæ radix.	...	...	Infusion in cold water.	...
Extractum Calumbæ.	Ditto	...	...	Evaporate infusion.	...
* Tinctura Calumbæ.	Ditto	...	...	Maceration and percolation.	...
PAIREIRÆ RADIX.	Cissampelos Pareira.	Brazil.	Root.	Dried.	Distinguished by the eccentric woody rings of its transverse section.
Decoctum Pareiræ.	Paireiræ radix.	...	...	Boiling.	...
Extractum Pareiræ.	Ditto	...	...	Evaporate an infusion.	...
Extractum Pareiræ Liquidum.	Ditto	...	...	Partially evaporate an infusion, and add spirit.	...

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
Pulv. Jalap. co.	By smell.	...	Purgative, chol- agogue. If given alone, it is apt to be uncertain, so usually com- bined.	Congestion of liver, drop- sies.	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 grs.
...
...	...	Neutral principle calumbin, yel- low alkaloid ber- berin, starch, no tannin.	Bitter stoma- chic tonic.	Dyspepsia, de- bility.	Of powder 10 to 20 grs.
(Impurity.) Should con- tain no starch.	No colour with iodine.	...	Ditto	Ditto, and may be given with salts of iron.	1 to 2 fl. $\bar{3}$.
...	Ditto	Ditto	2 to 10 grs.
...	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. $\bar{3}$.
...	...	Alkaloid buxine or pelasine iden- tical with bebe- ria, &c.	Diuretic, seda- tive to bladder.	Catarrh of blad- der, chronic pyelitis.	...
...	Ditto	Ditto	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. $\bar{3}$.
...	Ditto	Ditto	10 to 20 grs.
...	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. $\bar{3}$.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
PAPAVERACEÆ.					
PAPAVERIS CAPSULÆ.	Papaver somniferum.	Britain.	Nearly ripe capsules.	Dried.	Globular brownish-yellow fragile capsules, with a radiating stigma on the top, containing numerous brownish reniform seeds.
Decoctum Papaveris.	Papaveris capsulæ.	...	...	Boiling capsules without seeds.	...
Extractum Papaveris.	Ditto	...	...	Evaporation of infusion, &c., and pptn. of albuminous matter by spirit.	...
**Syrupus Papaveris.	Ditto	...	...	Partially evaporate an infusion, &c., and add sugar.	...
OPIUM.	Papaver somniferum.	Asia Minor.	Dried juice of capsules.	Juice collected from incisions in unripe capsules and evaporated spontaneously.	Irregular lumps covered with dock seeds, chestnut-brown colour, moist fracture, peculiar odour, bitter taste.
Emplastrum Opii.	Opium.	...	...	Mix 1 part with 9 of resin plaster.	...

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	...	Woody fibre and a little opium; seeds contain a bland oil.	Like opium, but much weaker.	...	...
...	Ditto	Local applica- tion to allay pain in in- flamed parts.	
...	Feeble and un- certain.	Little use.	2 to 5 grs.
...	Like opium.	Allay coughs, opiate for children.	1 fl. 3 to 4 fl. 3. For chil- dren, 1 fl. 5 cautiously increased.
(Impurities.) Sand, stones, ve- getable ex- tracts, trea- cle, &c.	Percentage of morphia, as- certained by boiling infu- sion of 100 grs. with lime, acidulating the filtered fluid with HCl, remov- ing brown matter by a little ammo- nia and filtra- tion, and preci- pitating mor- phia by excess of ammonia.	Principally mor- phia and codeia, with other alka- loids and me- conic acid.	In small doses stimulant, in large soporific, lessens pain, sensibility, secretion, and movements of intestine.	Sleeplessness, inflammation, pain, cough, diarrhœa, &c.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs.
...	Relieve pain in rheumatic joints, &c.	...

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
Linimentum Opii.	Opium.	...	...	Equal parts of laudanum and soapliniment.	...
*Unguentum Gallicum Opio.	Ditto	...	...	1 in 14½.	...
*Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus.	Ditto	...	...	Opium, ipecacuanha, sulphate of potash, 1 part opium in 10.	...
Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Scillâ.	Ditto	...	...	Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus, squill, ammoniacum, and treacle, 1 in 23½.	...
Trochiscus Opii.	Ditto	...	...	1/10 gr. extract in each.	...
Tinctura Opii Ammoniata.	Ditto	...	...	Opium, strong ammonia, benzoic acid, oil of anise, saffron, and spirit, 1 in 96.	...
*Tinctura Camphoræ Composita.	Ditto	...	...	Opium, camphor, benzoic acid, oil of anise, and spirit, 1 in 240.	...
*Pilula Saponis Composita.	Ditto	...	...	Opium and soap, 1 part in 5.	...
**Extractum Opii.	Ditto	...	...	Evaporate cold infusion.	...
Extractum Opii Liquidum.	Ditto	...	...	Dissolve extract in water, and add spirit.	...
**Tinctura Opii.	Ditto	...	...	Macerate in spirit, 1 in 14½.	...

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	Relieve pain in rheumatic joints, &c.	...
...	Piles.	...
...	Sudorific.	Cold in the head, febrile conditions.	5 to 15 grs.
...	} Coughs.	5 to 10 grs.
...		1 to 4.
...		$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. 3.
...		15 m to 1 fl. 3
...		3 to 5 grs.
...	} General uses of opium.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs.
...		10 to 40 m.
...		5 to 40 m.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
*Vinum Opii.	Opium.	...	...	Dissolve extract in spirit with cinnamon and cloves, 1 of extract in 22, nearly same strength as tincture.	...
Pulvis Opii Compositus.	Ditto	...	...	Opium, caraway, ginger, pepper, and tragacanth, 1 in 10.	...
Confectio Opii.	Ditto	...	...	Pulvis opii compositus and syrup.	...
**Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus cum Opio.	Ditto	...	...	1 part in 40.	...
**Pulvis Kino Compositus.	Ditto	...	...	Opium, kino, and cinnamon, 1 in 20.	...
**Pilula Plumbi cum Opio.	Ditto	...	...	Opium, acetate of lead, and confection of roses, 1 in 8.	...
Suppositoria Plumbi Composita.	Ditto	...	...	Opium, acetate of lead, &c., 1 gr. in each.	...
MORPHIÆ HYDRO- CHLORAS.	Ditto	...	...	Mix concentrated infusion of opium with chloride of calcium, decolorise by animal charcoal, precipitate the morphia by ammonia, and neutralise it with hydrochloric acid.	White acicular prisms. Moistened with strong nitric acid becomes orange red, and with solution of perchloride of iron greenish-blue. Aqueous solution gives white ppt. with potash soluble in excess (morphia), and white ppt. with nitrate of silver (chloride).

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	} General uses of opium. } Diarrhœa.	10 to 40 m.
...		2 to 5 grs.
...		5 to 20 grs.
...		10 to 40 grs.
...		5 to 20 grs.
...		4 to 8 grs.
...
General im- purities.	Quantitative analysis.	...	Like opium.	<i>Vide</i> Opium.	...


SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
*Liquor Morphiæ Hydrochloratis.	Morphiæ hydrochloras.	...	...	Dissolve hydrochlorate in water with HCl and spirit.	...
Trochisci Morphiæ.	Ditto	...	...	$\frac{1}{36}$ gr. in each.	...
*Trochisci Morphiæ et Ipecacuanhæ.	Ditto	...	...	Ditto	...
*Suppositoria Morphiæ.	Ditto	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. in each.	...
*Suppositoria Morphiæ cum Sapone.	Ditto	...	...	Ditto	...
MORPHIÆ ACETAS.	Ditto	...	...	Precipitate morphia from solution of hydrochlorate by ammonia, and neutralise with acetic acid.	White powder. Same reactions as hydrochlorate, evolves acetous vapours with sulphuric acid.
Liquor Morphiæ Acetatis.	Morphiæ acetas.	...	...	Dissolve acetate in water with acetic acid and spirit, 1 in 60.	...
**Injectio Morphiæ Hypodermica.	Ditto	...	...	1 in 12.	...
RHÆADOS PETALA.	Papaver Rhœas.	Britain.	Petals.	Drying.	Dull red.
Syrupus Rhœados.	Rhœados petala.	...	...	Infusion with sugar and spirit.	...


SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	For its general action.	10 to 60 m.
...	Coughs.	1 to 4.
...		1 to 4.
...
...	Diarrhœa, local pain, general ac- tion.	...
...
...
...	10 to 60 m.
...	1 to 6 m.
...	...	Red colouring matter, rhœa- dine.	Very slightly sedative.	Colouring agent. Sedative for children.	...
...	Ditto	Ditto	1 fl. 5.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
CRUCIFERÆ.					
SINAPIS.	Sinapis nigra and S. alba.	Europe.	Seeds.	Grinding.	Small round, yellow inside. Those of S. alba are yellow outside, those of S. nigra are black and somewhat smaller.
**Cataplasma Sinapis.	Sinapis.	...	...	Powdered mustard, linseed meal, each 2½, water 10.	...
*Charta Sinapis.	Black mustard seeds.	...	...	Powdered black mustard seeds attached to paper by solution of gutta percha.	...
OLEUM SINAPIS.	Ditto	...	...	Expression of fixed oil, and distillation with water.	Colourless or pale yellow, soluble in alcohol or ether, penetrating odour and pungent taste.
Linimentum Sinapis Compositum.	Oleum sinapis.	...	...	Oil of mustard and ethereal extract of mezereon in rectified spirit, with castor oil and camphor, 1 in 41.	...
ARMORACIÆ RADIX.	Cochlearia Armoracia.	Britain.	Root.	...	Long, tap-shaped, cylindrical.
Spiritus Armoraciæ Compositus.	Armoraciæ radix.	...	...	Distilling with orange peel, bruised nutmeg, and diluted spirit.	...

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
Colechicum seeds.	Are much darker than whitemustard, are lighter in colour and larger than blackmustard, and are not quite round, but have a slight projec- tionatone side.	Sinigrin, sinalbin, and a ferment, myrosine, toge- ther yielding a pungent oil.	Rubefacient, vesicant, eme- tic.	Internal inflam- mations and congestions, as an emetic in poisoning, &c.	2 5 to 1 3̄.
...	...	...	...	Internal inflam- mations, &c.	...
...	...	...	...	Ditto	...
...	...	...	...	Ditto	...
...	...	...	...	Ditto	...
Aconite root.	Aconite root is short, conical, darker in co- lour, and causes tingling when chewed.	Yields a pun- gent volatile oil.	...	...	...
...	...	...	Tonic, sudorific, diuretic.	Dyspepsia, rheu- matism, drop- sies.	1 to 2 fl. 3̄.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
POLYGALACEÆ.					
SENEGÆ RADIX.	Polygala Senega.	United States.	Rhizome.	...	Yellowish-brown, twisted and keeled with knobby head.
**Infusum Senegæ.	Senegæ radix.	...	...	Infusion, 1 in 10.	...
*Tinctura Senegæ.	Ditto	...	...	Maceration and percolation in spirit, 1 in 8.	...
KRAMERIÆ RADIX.	Krameria triandra.	Peru and Chili.	Root.	Drying.	Red colour within and without, astringent, tinged saliva red.
*Infusum Krameriæ.	Krameriæ radix.	...	...	Infusion, 1 in 20.	...
Extractum Krameriæ.	...	...	...	Evaporating cold infusion.	...
*Tinctura Krameriæ.	...	...	...	Maceration and percolation, 1 in 8.	...
LINACEÆ.					
LINI SEMINA.	Linum usitatissimum.	Britain.	Seed.	...	Small, dark brown, oval, shining.
Infusum Lini.	Lini semina.	...	...	Infusing (16) with fresh liquorice (6) in boiling water, 16 grs. in 1 oz.	...

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
<div>  </div>					
(Impurities.) Ginseng, gil- lenia. May be mistaken for root of veratrum viride, ar- nica, vale- rian, ser- pentary.	These have no keel.	Contains a gluco- side senegin or polygalic acid, probably iden- tical with sapo- nin.	Stimulating expectorant, diaphoretic, diuretic, and emmenagogue.	Bronchitis, dropsy, dys- menorrhœa.	20 to 60 grs.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	1 to 2 fl. ̄3.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. ̄3.
Logwood, red sandal- wood.	Is in thin cylindrical pieces instead of chips or blocks.	Contains rha- tanhiatannic acid, rhatanhia red, and rha- tanin.	Astringent.	Leucorrhœa, prolapsus ani, spongy gums, sore throat, diarrhœa, dysentery, hæmorrhage.	20 to 60 grs.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	1 to 2 fl. ̄3.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	5 to 20 grs.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{2}$ ̄3 to 2 fl. ̄3.
...	...	Fixed oil and mucilage.	...	...	...
...	...	...	Demulcent.	Diarrhœa, dys- entery, cat- arrh, urinary affections.	Ad lib.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
LINI OLEUM.	Ditto	...	...	Expression. 	Light yellow oil.
LINI FARINA.	Ditto	...	...	Expressing oil and grinding.	...
**Cataplasma Lini.	Ditto	...	...	Linseed meal (8), olive oil (1), boiling water (20).	...

MALVACEÆ.

GOSSYPIUM (Cotton).	Gossypium herbaceum.	United States.	...	Carding.	Fine tubular filaments.
PYROXYLIN (Gun Cotton).	Gossypium.	...	...	Dipping in equal parts of nitric and sulphuric acid and washing.	Soluble in a mixture of ether and spirit, explodes by heat without residue.
COLLODIUM.	Pyroxylin.	...	...	Dissolving (1) in ether (36) and rectified spirit (12).	Colourless inflammable liquid with ethereal smell, leaves a thin transparent film when dried.
COLLODIUM FLEXILE.	Collodium.	...	...	Mixing (6 fl. 3) with Canada balsam (2 3) and castor oil (1 5).	...

AURANTIACEÆ.

AURANTII FLORIS AQUA.	Citrus Bigaradia and C. Aurantium.	France.	Flower.	Distillation.	Nearly colourless, fragrant.
--------------------------	------------------------------------	---------	---------	---------------	------------------------------

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	Emollient.	In burns or scalds.	...
...	Ditto	<i>Vide</i> Cata- plasma.	...
...	Ditto	Inflammation and suppara- tion of super- ficial parts and internal organs, spasm, &c.	...

Linen.	Twisted under microscope.	Cellulin.	...	To protect burned and inflamed parts.	...
...	...	...	...	To prepare col- lodion.	...
...	...	...	Protective.	To protect cut, cracked, and inflamed skin, stop bleeding from leech bites.	...
...	...	...	Ditto, but does not crack.	Ditto	...

Lead.	Should not be coloured by sulphuretted hydrogen.	Volatile oil (oil of Neroli).
-------	---	----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
**Syrupus Aurantii Floris.	Aurantii floris aqua.	...	...	Mixing 1 part with water (2) and sugar (6).	...
AURANTII FRUCTUS (Orange fruit).	Citrus Bigaradia.	Spain, &c.	Fruit.	...	...
Vinum Aurantii.	Ditto	...	Fresh peel.	Fermenting saccharine solution with fresh peel.	Golden sherry colour, taste of bitter orange peel.
Tinctura Aurantii Recentis.	Aurantii fructus.	...	Ditto	Maceration and percolation.	...
AURANTII CORTEX (Bitter Orange peel).	Ditto	...	Ditto, outer peel.	Drying.	Thin strips, dark orange-coloured, fragrant, bitter
Infusum Aurantii.	Aurantii cortex.	...	...	Infusion with boiling water, 1 in 20.	...
Infusum Aurantii Compositum.	Ditto	...	...	Infusing 4 parts with fresh lemon peel (2), cloves (1), and boiling water (160).	...
*Tinctura Aurantii.	Ditto	...	...	Maceration and percolation with proof spirit, 1 in 10.	...
*Syrupus Aurantii.	Tinctura Aurantii.	...	...	Mixing with syrup, 1 in 8.	...
LIMONIS SUCCUS (Lemon juice).	Citrus Limonum.	Southern Europe.	Ripe fruit.	Expression and straining.	Slightly turbid liquid, pleasant odour and acid taste.
LIMONIS CORTEX (Lemon peel).	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, outer part of fresh rind.	Drying.	Yellow strips, fragrant, bitter.

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	Flavouring.	1 fl. ʒ.
...
...	To make Vinum Ferri Citratis and Vinum Quiniæ.	...
...	Flavouring.	1 to 2 fl. ʒ.
...	...	Volatile oil, bitter extractive hes- peridin, a little gallic acid.	Stomachic tonic.	Ditto, and dys- pepsia.	...
...	Flavouring.	...
...	Ditto	...
...	Ditto	...
...	Ditto	...
...	...	Citric acid, mucilage, and salts of potash. 1 ʒ contains 32 grs. citric acid.	Refrigerant. antiscorbutic.	Febrile condi- tions, scurvy.	1 fl. ʒ up- wards.
...	...	Volatile oil, bitter extractive hes- peridin, gallic acid.	See Aurantii Cortex.		...

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
* Syrupus Limonis.	Limonis cortex.	...	...	Mixing 1 part with boiling lemon juice (10), straining, and adding sugar (18).	...
Tinctura Limonis.	Ditto	...	...	Maceration and percolation with proof spirit.	...
LIMONIS OLEUM (Oil of Lemon).	Ditto	Sicily.	...	Expression or distillation.	Pale yellow, odour and taste of lemon peel.
BELÆ FRUCTUS (Bael fruit).	Ægle Marmelos.	Malabar and Coromandel.	Fruit.	Dried.	Size of orange; smooth greyish rind, generally in fragments, with adherent reddish pulp and seeds.
* Extractum Belæ Liquidum.	Belæ fructus.	...	...	Macerating in water, evaporating, and adding spirit. 1 fl. 3̄ = 1 3̄ of fruit.	...

BYTTNERIACEÆ.

OLEUM THEOBROMÆ (Oil of Theobroma).	Theobroma Cacao.	West Indies and South America.	Seeds.	Expression and heat.	Consistency of tallow, yellowish, chocolate-like odour, pleasant taste, melts at 85° Fahr.
--	------------------	--------------------------------	--------	----------------------	--

GUTTIFERÆ.

CAMBOGIA (Gamboge).	Garcinia Mollia, <i>variety</i> pedicellata.	Siam.	Gum resin.	Collected in bamboos and dried.	Thick tubes one inch in diameter, tawny, become yellow when rubbed with water; no odour, slight taste, becoming acrid.
-------------------------------	--	-------	------------	---------------------------------	--

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	...	...	...	Flavouring.	1 fl. 3.
...	...	...	...	Ditto	1 to 2 fl. 5.
...	...	...	Rubefacient, carminative.	Ditto, rheuma- tism and dys- pepsia.	1 to 5 m.
Entire colo- cynth fruit.	Colocynth lighter, its pulp white and bitter.	Not ascertained.	Astringent.	Diarrhœa, dys- entery.	...
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{2}$ fl. 5 to 1 fl. 5.
...	...	Stearin and a little olein.	...	To make suppo- sitories.	...
(Impurity.) Starch.	Watery emulsion not green with iodine.	Resin and gum.	Drastic purga- tive.	Dropsies, cere- bral disease.	1 to 5 grs.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
Pilula Cambogiæ Co.	Gamboge.	Mixing (1) with Barbadoes aloes (1), compound cinnamon powder (1), hard soap (2), and syrup.	...

CANELLACEÆ.

CANELLE ALBÆ CORTEX (Canella alba bark).	Canella alba.	West Indies.	Bark.	...	Yellowish-white quills, clove-like odour, acrid peppery taste.
--	---------------	--------------	-------	-----	--

VITACEÆ.

UVÆ (Raisins).	Vitis viuifera.	Spain.	Ripe fruit.	Drying in the sun.	...
Vinum Xericum.	Ditto	...	...	Vide p. 56.	...

ZYGOPHYLLACEÆ.

GUAIACI LIGNUM (Guaiac wood).	Guaiacum officinale.	St. Domingo and Jamaica.	Wood.	...	Dark greenish chips or raspings.
GUAIACI RESINA (Guaiac resin).	Ditto	...	Resin.	Natural exudation, incisions, heat.	Dark brownish masses with green tinge; solution in spirit strikes a blue with sliced raw potato.

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	Drastic purga- tive.	Dropsies, cere- bral disease.	5 to 15 grs.
...	Aromatic bit- ter, stomachic tonic.	In preparing Vin. Rhei.	...
...	In preparing Tinctura Car- damomi Co. and Tinctura Sennæ.	...
...
...	...	Contains resin.	Diaphoretic, alterative, stimulant.	In preparing Decoctum Sarsæ Co.	...
Myrrh, scammony, benzoin, aloes, resin.	By greenish tinge.	Guaiacetic and guaiaconic acids.	Ditto	Quinsy, chro- nic rheuma- tism and gout.	10 to 30 grs.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
Mistura Guaiaci.	Guaiaci resina.	...	...	Mixing (2) with sugar (2), gum arabic (1), and cinnamon water (80).	...
**Tinctura Guaiaci Ammoniata.	Ditto	...	...	Mixing with aromatic spt. of ammonia, 1 in 5.	...

RUTACEÆ.

BUCHU FOLIA (Buchu leaves.)	Barosma betulina, B. crenulata, and B. serratifolia.	Cape of Good Hope.	Leaves.	Dried.	Smooth, marked with pellucid dots, indented edges, strong odour, camphoraceous taste. B. betulina is obovate, other two lanceolate. B. serratifolia is longer than B. crenulata, and sharply serrated instead of crenulated.
*Infusum Buchu.	Buchu folia.	...	...	1 in 20.	..
*Tinctura Buchu.	Ditto	...	...	Proof spirit, 1 in 8, maceration, and percolation.	...
CUSPARIÆ CORTEX (Cusparia bark.)	Gallipea Cusparia. Angustura bark tree.	South America.	Bark.	...	In curved pieces, edges feathered, yellowish-grey, uneven outside, light brown inside, peculiar odour, bitter aromatic taste.
Infusum Cuspariæ.	Cuspariæ cortex.	...	...	Water at 100° Fahr., 1 in 20	...

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	1 to 1½ fl. ʒ.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto and Quinsey.	½ to 1 fl. ʒ.
Senna and Uva ursi leaves. Leaves of Empleurum serrulatum substituted for B. ser- ratifolia.	Senna and Uva ursi leaves have entire edges. Leaves of E. serrulatum are narrower than those of B. serratifolia, and differ from them also in not having an oil- gland.	Volatile oil, bit- ter extractive.	Diuretic and urinary seda- tive.	Catarrh of the bladder, lithia- sis.	20 to 40 grs.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	1 to 2 fl. ʒ.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	1 to 2 fl. ʒ.
Canella alba, bark of Strychnos, nux vomica.	Cusparia dark- er, less curled, and has edge shaved ob- liquely off. Nitric acid turns inner surface of strychnos blood-red, but not the cus- paria.	Essential oil, bitter neutral principle cuspa- rin.	Stomachic.	Dyspepsia, diarrhœa, dysentery, de- bility.	10 to 40 grs.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	1 to 2 fl. ʒ.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED.	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			

SIMARUBACEÆ.

QUASSIÆ LIGNUM (Quassia wood).	Picræna excelsa.	Jamaica.	Wood.	...	Chips, light yellow, bitter.
**Infusum Quassiæ.	Quassiæ lignum.	...	...	Infusion in cold water, 1 in 80.	...
Extractum Quassiæ.	Ditto	...	...	Maceration in water, percolation, and evaporation.	...
Tinctura Quassiæ.	Ditto	...	...	Maceration in proof spirit, 3 in 80.	...

SUB-CLASS II.—CALYCIFLORÆ.
RHAMNACEÆ.

RHAMNI SUCCUS (Buckthorn juice).	Rhamnus catharticus.	Britain.	Juice of fruit.	Expression.	Green, with unpleasant odour and bitter taste.
Syrupus Rhamni.	Rhamni succus.	...	...	Macerating with ginger and pimento, concentrating, and adding sugar and spirit.	...

ANACARDIACEÆ.

MASTICHE (Mastich).	Pistacia Lentiscus.	Levant.	Resinous exudation.	...	Light yellow tears.
------------------------	---------------------	---------	---------------------	-----	---------------------

AMYRIDACEÆ.

MYRRHA (Myrrh).	Balsamodendron Myrrha.	Arabia.	Gum resin exuding naturally.	...	Irregular reddish-brown fragments, aromatic odour and aromatic bitter taste.
--------------------	------------------------	---------	------------------------------	-----	--

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION.	ACTION	USE	DOSE
Sassafras chips.	Quassia bitter, not aromatic.	Bitter neutral principle, no tannin.	Bitter stom- achic.	Dyspepsia, de- bility.	10 to 20 grs.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	1 to 2 fl. $\bar{5}$.
...	...	...	...	Injection to kill ascarides.	3 to 5 grs.
...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. $\bar{5}$.
...	...	Glucoside rham- nin, not known if this be pur- gative or not.	Purgative.	...	...
...	...	...	Ditto	Purgative for children.	Children, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. $\bar{5}$; adults, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. $\bar{5}$.
Gum arabic, ammonia- cum, galba- num in tears.	Mastic tears are smaller, smoother, and clearer yellow.	Two resins—Al- pha resin and Beta resin or masticin.	...	Stopping for teeth.	...
Inferior myrrh, scam- mony, gal- banum, am- moniacum, assafetida, guaiac, ben- zoin, aloes, resin.	By smell, taste, and general appearance.	Volatile oil, gum resin.	Expectorant, astringent.	Sore mouth and throat, bron- chitis, amen- orrhœa.	10 to 30 grs.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED.	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
*Tinctura Myrrhæ.	Myrrh.	...	...	Rectified spirit, 1 in 8, by maceration and percolation.	...
Pilula Aloes et Myrrhæ.	Ditto	...	...	Mixing (2) with Socotrine aloes (4), saffron (1), confection of roses (5), 1 in 6.	...
ELEMI (Elemi).	Canarium commune (doubtful).	Manilla.	Resinous exudation.	...	Soft yellowish waxy masses, fennel-like odour, bitter aromatic taste.
Unguentum Elemi.	Elemi.	...	...	Mixing with simple ointment, 1 in 5.	...

LEGUMINOSÆ.
PAPILIONACEÆ.

GLYCYRRHIZA (Liquorice).	Glycyrrhiza glabra.	England.	Root.	Drying.	Cylindrical, brown outside, yellow and fibrous within, sweet taste.
Extractum Glycyrrhizæ.	Glycyrrhiza.	...	...	Maceration, percolation, and evaporation.	...
Extractum Glycyrrhizæ Liquidum.	Ditto	...	...	Macerating in water, boiling, straining, and adding spirit.	...
**Pulvis Glycyrrhizæ Co.	Ditto	...	...	Mixing (1) with senna (1), sugar (3).	...
TRAGACANTHA (Tragacanth).	Species of Astragalus.	Asia Minor.	Resinous exudation.	...	White horny flakes.

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	...	...	Expectorant, astringent.	Sore mouth and throat (spe- cially), bron- chitis, amenor- rhœa.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. ʒ.
...	...	...	Purgative, em- menagogue.	Amenorrhœa.	5 to 10 grs.
Galbanum, ammonia- cum, assa- fetida.	By taste and smell.	Volatile oil and resin.	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Indolent sores and boils.	...
Horse-radish, Pyrethrum, Taraxacum.	Sweet taste.	Sugar, albuminous matter, and gly- cyrrhizin.	Demulcent.	Cough, and ve- hicle for me- dicines.	...
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	10 to 30 grs.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	1 fl. ʒ.
...	...	...	Purgative.	...	30 to 60 grs.
Other gums, often whit- ened by white lead.	The spurious gum is usually in <i>angular</i> fragments; lead may be detected by dis- solving in ni- tric acid and treating with sulphuretted hydrogen.	Two gums, Ara- bin soluble, and Bassorin insolu- ble in water.	Demulcent.	Suspend heavy powders.	...

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
Mucilago Tragacanthæ.	Tragacantha.	...	...	Distilled water 1 in 80.	...
Pulvis Tragacanthæ Co.	Ditto	...	...	Mixing (1) with gum (1), starch (1), and refined sugar (3).	...
SCOPARII CACUMINA (Broom tops).	Sarothamnus Scoparius.	Europe.	Tops fresh or dried.	...	Dark green angu- lar twigs, peen- liar odour and nauseous taste.
**Succus Scoparii.	Scoparii ca- cumina.	...	Juice of fresh tops.	Expression and mixing (3), with spirit (1).	...
*Decoctum Scopa- rii.	...	...	Dried tops.	Boiling with water, 1 in 20.	...
PTEROCARPI LIG- NUM. (Red Sandal wood.)	Pterocarpus santalinus.	Coromandel and Ceylon.	Wood.	...	Dark red, close- grained.
KINO (Kino).	Pterocarpus Marsupium.	Malabar.	Exudation.	Incision into trunk.	Small angular reddish-black shining frag- ments.
*Tinctura Kino.	Kino.	...	...	In rectified spi- rit, 1 in 10, pre- pared by ma- ceration.	...
**Pulvis Kino Compositus.	Ditto	...	...	Mixing (15) with opium (1), cinnamon (4).	...
BALSAMUM PERU- VIANUM (Peru Balsam.)	Myroxylon Pareiræ.	Central Ame- rica.	Exudation from stem.	Charring and removing the bark.	Treacle-like, fra- grant odour, acid aromatic taste.
BALSAMUM TOLU- TANUM (Tolu Balsam.)	Myroxylon Toluifera.	Ditto	Exudation.	Incision into bark.	Resin-like, smell and taste like Peru balsam.

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	...	...	Demulcent.	Suspend heavy powders.	1 fl. ̄ and upwards.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto Dyspepsia.	20 to 60 grs.
Chiretta.	Broom is an- gular.	Scoparin, Spar- teia.	Diuretic.	Dropsies.	...
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	1 to 2 fl. ̄ or more.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	2 to 4 fl. ̄.
Logwood.	Is closer grained than logwood, and its colour- ing matter is insoluble in water.	Santalin.	Colouring.	Colour com- pound tincture of lavender, and through it liquor arseni- calis.	...
...	...	Kino-tannic acid, and pyrocate- chin.	Astringent.	Sore throat, diarrhœa, dys- entery.	10 to 30 grs.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. ̄.
...	...	...	Ditto	Pyrosis, diar- rhœa, gastric catarrh.	5 to 20 grs.
...	...	Cinnamein. cin- namic acid, and resins.	Stimulant, ex- pectorant.	Bedsore, ulcers, bronchitis, rheumatism.	10 to 15 m.
(Adultera- tion) Resin.	The resin is so- luble in bisul- phide of car- bon.	Resin and cinna- mic acid.	Ditto	Ditto	10 to 20 grs.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
Tinctura Tolutana.	Balsamum Tolutanum.	...	...	Macerating in rectified spirit, 1 in 8.	...
*Syrupus Tolutanus.	Ditto	...	...	Mixing with water and sugar, 1½ in 3 lbs.	...
PHYSOSTIGMATICIS FABAE (Calabar bean).	Physostigma venenosum.	Western Africa.	Seed.	...	Dark brown, with a deep groove running all along convex edge.
**Extractum Physostigmatis.	Physostigmatis faba.	...	...	Maceration in rectified spirit and evaporation.	...

LEGUMINOSÆ.
CÆSALPINIÆ.

HÆMATOXYLI LIGNUM (Logwood).	Hæmatoxylin eampechianum.	West Indies.	Wood.	...	Billets or chips, dark red, astringent taste.
*Decoctum Hæmatoxyli.	Hæmatoxyli lignum.	...	...	Boiling in water with cinnamon, 1 in 16.	...
Extractum Hæmatoxyli.	Ditto	...	...	Maceration in water and evaporation.	...
SENNA ALEXANDRINA (Alexandrian Senna).	Cassia lanceolata and Cassia obovata.	Alexandria.	Leaves.	...	All are oblique at the base; leaves of C. elongata much longer than other two sorts; leaves of C. obovata known by their obovate shape.

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	...	...	Stimulant ex- pectorant.	Bedsore, ulcers, bronchitis, rheumatism.	20 to 40 m.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	1 to 3 fl. ʒ.
Other seeds, such as those of oil palm.	By its long hilum.	Physostigmeia or eseria.	Contracts the pupil, para- lyses spinal cord, de- presses the heart.	Eye diseases, chorea, teta- nus, general paralysis of the insane.	1 to 4 grs.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Red sandal- wood.	By chewing; logwood tinges saliva red. Red sandal- wood closer grained.	Hæmatoxylin, tannin, &c.	Astringent.	Diarrhoea, dysentery.	...
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	1 to 2 fl. ʒ.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto, menor- rhagia.	10 to 30 grs.
Solenostem- ma Argel, Colutea ar- borescens, Coriaria myrtifolia, Tephrosia apollinea.	All equal at the base.	Cathartic acid.	Purgative.	Constipation, febrile condi- tions.	...

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
SENNA IN-DICA (Tinnivelly Senna).	Cassia elongata.	Southern India.	Leaves.	...	...
*Confectio Sennæ.	Senna.	...	...	Senna, cassia pulp, figs, prunes, tamarinds, coriander, extract of liquorice, sugar, and water, 1 in 11.	...
**Pulvis Glycyrrhizæ Co.	<i>Vide Glycyrrhiza.</i>				
*Infusum Sennæ.	Senna.	...	...	Senna, ginger, boiling water, 1 in 10.	...
*Syrupus Sennæ.	Ditto	...	...	Senna, oil of coriander, sugar, water, and spirit, 1 in 2.	...
*Tinctura Sennæ.	Ditto	...	...	Senna, raisins, caraways, coriander, spirit, 1 in 8.	...
**Mistura Sennæ Co.	Ditto	...	...	Sulphate of magnesia (4 $\bar{3}$), tincture of senna (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. $\bar{3}$), compound tincture of cardamoms (10 fl. $\bar{3}$), extract of liquorice ($\frac{1}{2}$ $\bar{3}$), infusion of senna (1 pint).	...
CASSIÆ PULPA (Cassia Pulp).	Cassia fistula.	East or West Indies.	Pulp of pod.	...	Pod cylindrical, one to two feet long, brownish black, with numerous transverse septa.

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
<i>Vide Senna Alexandrina.</i>					...
...	Purgative.	Constipation, febrile condi- tions.	60 to 120 grs.
...	Ditto	Ditto	1 to 2 fl. $\bar{\text{S}}$.
...	Ditto	Ditto	1 fl. $\bar{\text{S}}$ up- wards.
...	Ditto	Ditto	1 fl. $\bar{\text{S}}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. $\bar{\text{S}}$.
...	Ditto	Ditto	1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl. $\bar{\text{S}}$.
...	Laxative.	Constipation.	120 grs. up- wards.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
TAMARINDUS (Tamarind).	Tamarindus indica.	East and West Indies.	Preserved pulp.	...	Brown, sweetish subacid, con- taining strong fibres and brown shining seeds.
COPAIBA (Copaiva).	Copaifera multijuga.	West Indies and Valley of Amazon.	Oleo-resin.	Incision of trunk.	Yellow oily li- quid, peculiar odour, nauseous taste.
COPAIBÆ OLEUM.	Copaiba.	...	...	Distillation.	Colourless liquid, smell and taste of copaiba.

LEGUMINOSÆ.

MIMOSÆÆ.

ACACIÆ GUMMI (Gum Acacia).	Species of Acacia.	Eastern Africa.	Gummy ex- udation.	...	Whitish tears or fragments with shining sur- faces, no smell, mucilaginous taste.
*Mucilago Acaciæ.	Acaciæ gummi.	...	...	Dissolve (2) in water (3).	...
INDIGO.	Species of Indigofera.	India.	...	...	Blue pigment.
Solution of In- digo.	Indigo.	...	...	Dissolve in sul- phuric acid, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 1 fl. $\bar{3}$.	...

ROSACEÆ.

ROSÆ CENTIFO- LIÆ PETALA (Cabbage-rose pe- tals).	Rosa centi- folia.	Britain.	Fresh petals.	Drying.	Colour and smell of roses.
--	-----------------------	----------	---------------	---------	-------------------------------

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	...	Tartaric and citric acids com- bined with pot- ash.	Refrigerant, laxative.	Febrile condi- tions, consti- pation.	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ʒ.
Canada bal- sam. (Adulteration) Turpentine and fixed oils.	By smell. After heating on paper; fixed oils leave a greasy ring round the stain.	Volatile oil and resin.	Stimulant to mucous mem- branes, diu- retic.	Gonorrhœa, eystitis, dropsy, bron- chitis.	15 m to 1 fl. ʒ.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	5 to 20 m.
(Impurity.) Starch. Mastich, fran- kincense, gal- banum, am- moniacum.	No colour with iodine. Taste and smell.	Gummic acid com- bined with lime, magnesia, and potash.	Demulcent.	Suspending of powders, sore throat.	Ad lib.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	...
...
...	...	...	...	Test for chlo- rine.	...
...	...	Volatile oil, eo- louring matter, and quercitrin.	...	...	...

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
*Aqua Rosæ.	Rosæ centifoliæ petala.	...	...	Distilling with water.	...
ROSÆ GALLICÆ PETALA (Red rose petals).	Rosa gallica.	Britain.	Flower buds.	Fresh or dried.	Purplish red, odour of roses.
*Infusum Rosæ Acidum.	Ditto	...	...	Infusing in boiling water acidulated with sulphuric acid, 1 in 40.	...
Confectio Rosæ Gallicæ.	Rosæ gallicæ petala.	...	...	Fresh petals pounded with sugar, 1 in 4.	...
Syrupus Rosæ Gallicæ.	Ditto	...	...	Dried petals mixed with sugar, in boiling water, 1 in 23.	...
ROSÆ CANINÆ FRUCTUS (Hips).	Rosa canina.	Britain.	Ripe fruit.	Depriving of seeds.	Ovate scarlet fruit. sweet subacid taste.
Confectio Rosæ Caninæ.	Rosæ caninæ fructus.	...	...	Rubbing with sugar, 1 in 3.	...
AMYGDALA DULCIS (Sweet Almond).	Amygdalus communis.	Malaga.	Seed.	...	Lanceolate, cinnamon brown, pleasant taste.
Pulvis Amygdalæ Co.	Amygdala dulcis.	...	...	Almonds (8), sugar (4), gum (1).	...
*Mistura Amygdalæ.	Ditto	...	...	Pulv. Amyg. Co. with water, 1 in 8.	...

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	As a vehicle for lotions. Used in Mistura Ferri compo- sita and Tro- chischi Bis- muthi.	...
...	...	Red colouring matter, querci- trin, gallic acid.	Astringent.	...	...
...	Ditto	Gargle in sore throat, vehicle for other me- dicines.	1 to 2 fl. ℥.
...	Ditto	To make pills, sore mouth and throat.	60 grs. or more.
...	Ditto	To colour mix- tures.	1 ℥.
...	...	Uncrystallisable sugar, gum, ci- tric and malic acids, free and combined.	Ditto	...	...
...	Ditto	To make pills; in sore throat, &c.	60 grs. or more.
Bitter al- mond.	Bitter almond evolves hy- drocyanic acid when bruised with water; and by taste.	Oil, amandin, a sort of vegetable casein, and emul- sin.	Nutritive, de- mulcent.	Diabetes.	...
...	Ditto	Vehicle.	1 to 2 ℥.
...	Demulcent.	Ditto	1 to 2 fl. ℥.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
AMYGDALA AMARA (Bitter Almond).	Amygdalus communis.	Mogador.	Seeds.	...	Like sweet almond.
AMYGDALÆ OILEUM.	Amygdala duleis and Amygdala amara.	...	...	Expression.	Pale yellow, nutty odour, bland taste.
PRUNUM (Prune).	Prunus do- mestica.	Southern Eu- rope.	Fruit.	Drying.	Black, wrinkled, ovate, sweet taste.
LAUROCERASI FOLIA (Cherry-laurel leaves).	Prunus Lau- rocerasus.	...	Fresh leaves.	...	Dark green, lea- thery, ovate-lan- ceolate, with bit- ter aromatic taste, and emit- ting a ratafia odour when bruised.
*Aqua Lauroce- rasi (Laurel water).	Laurocerasi folia.	...	...	Fresh leaves (1 lb.), with water (2½ pints), by ma- ceration and distillation.	...
CUSSO (Kousso).	Brayera an- thelmintica.	Abyssinia.	Flowers and tops.	...	Reddish-brown flowers, zigzag hairy stalk, five- parted double calyx, tea-like smell, and bitter acid taste.
*Infusum Cusso.	Cusso.	...	...	Infusing with water, 1 in 16.	...

MYRTACEÆ.

CARYOPHYLLUM (Cloves).	Caryophyllus aromaticus.	East India Islands, &c.	Unexpanded buds.	Drying.	Small reddish- brown four- toothed calyx surmounted by a ball-like corolla, aromatic smell and hot taste.
---------------------------	-----------------------------	----------------------------	---------------------	---------	---

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
<i>Vide Amygdala Dulcis.</i>	...	Like sweet almond, but contains also amygdalin, which in contact with emulsin develops hydrocyanic acid.	Poisonous.	To yield oil.	...
...	Demulcent and purgative.	To make ointment, gentle laxative.	1 fl. 3 to $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. 3.
...	...	Malic acid, with saccharine and albuminoid matters.	Laxative.	To make Confectio Sennæ.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ and upwards.
...	...	Bitter almond oil and hydrocyanic acid.	Poisonous.	To make Aqua Laurocerasi.	...
...	Sedative.	Like hydrocyanic acid.	5 to 30 m.
...	...	Tannic acid, with resinoid principle koussin.	Anthelmintic.	Tapeworm.	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ 3.
...	Ditto	Ditto	4 to 8 fl. 3.
...
...	...	Volatile oil, gum, and tannic acid.	Stimulant, carminative.	Dyspepsia, toothache.	...

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
*Infusum Caryophylli.	Caryophyllum.	...	...	Bruised cloves infused with water, 1 in 40.	...
Caryophylli Oleum.	Ditto	...	...	Distillation.	Colourless or reddish brown, with odour of cloves, sinks in water.
PIMENTA (Pimento).	Eugenia Pimenta.	West Indies.	Unripe fruit.	Drying.	Brown rough berry about the size of a small pea, odour and taste aromatic.
Pimentæ Oleum.	Pimenta.	...	...	Distillation.	Colourless or reddish, with odour of pimento, sinks in water.
*Aqua Pimentæ.	Ditto	...	...	Distilling with water, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 gallon.	...
OLEUM CAJUPUTI (Oil of Cajuput).	Melaleuca minor.	Batavia and Singapore.	Leaves.	Distillation.	Pale bluish green, camphoraceous odour, bitterish aromatic taste.
Spiritus Cajuputi.	Oleum Cajuputi.	...	...	In spirit, 1 in 50.	...
GRANATI RADICIS CORTEX (Pomegranate root bark).	Punica Granatum.	South of Europe.	Bark of root.	Drying.	Thin quills, greyish yellow outside, yellow within, short fracture, little odour, astringent bitterish taste.
Decoctum Granati Radicis.	Granati radiceis cortex.	...	...	Boiling and evaporating, 1 in 20.	...

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	...	...	Stimulant, car- minative.	Vehicle.	1 to 4 fl. ʒ.
...	...	...	Ditto	Adjunct to pur- gatives.	1 to 5 m.
Pepper.	Calyx-teeth on top of pimento.	Volatile oil and tannic acid.	Same as cloves.		5 to 20 grs.
...	...	...	Same as oil of cloves.		1 to 5 m.
...	...	...	...	Vehicle.	1 to 2 fl. ʒ.
(Impurity.) Copper.	Usual copper tests.	Cajuputin.	Rubefacient, stimulant, an- tispasmodic, and diaphore- tic.	Rheumatism, colic, hyste- ria, &c.	1 to 5 m.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. ʒ.
Canella alba, cinnamon.	Taste.	Tannin, sugar, and gum.	Astringent an- thelmintic.	Tapeworms.	...
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	1 to 3 fl. ʒ.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
CUCURBITACEÆ.					
COLOCYN- THIDIS PULPA (Colocynth pulp).	Citrullus Co- locynthis.	Mediterra- nean coasts.	Pulp.	...	Fruit size of an orange; the pulp, from which the hard yellow rind is removed, is yellowish white, tough, spongy, and intensely bitter.
**Extractum Colo- cynthis Co.	Colocynth pulp.	...	...	Mixing a strong tincture of co- locynth with extract of So- cotrine aloes, scammony, and hard soap, eva- porating to an extract, add- ing cardamoms and evaporat- ing to a pill.	...
**Pilula Colocyn- this Co.	Ditto	...	...	Colocynth (4), Barbadoes aloes(8), scam- mony (8), sul- phate of pot- ash (1), oil of cloves (1).	...
**Pilula Colocyn- this et Hyo- scyami.	Ditto	...	...	Compound colo- cynth pill (2), extract of hen- bane (1).	...
ECBALII FRUCTUS (Squirting cucum- ber).	Ecbalium of- ficinarum.	Southern Eu- rope.	Juice.	...	Fruit oval, 1½ inches long, covered with soft prickles, when ripe expels seeds and juice for- cibly.
ELATERIUM.	Ditto	Ditto	Sediment from the juice.	Drying the se- diment from the expressed and strained juice.	Thin flat pieces, about a line thick, green when fresh, afterwards grey, light, and friable.

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	...	Glucoside, colo- cynthin, and re- sin.	Drastic purga- tive.	Constipation, dropsy, ame- norrhœa, cere- bral affections.	2 to 8 grs.
...	Ditto	Ditto	3 to 10 grs.
...	Ditto	Ditto	5 to 10 grs.
...	Ditto	Ditto	5 to 10 grs.
...
(Impurities.) Starch, flour, or chalk.	No blue with iodine or effe- rescence with acids.	Elaterine and re- sinous matter.	Drastic, hydra- gogue, cathar- tic.	Dropsies.	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
**Pulvis Elaterii Co.	...	...	...	Elaterium and sugar of milk, 1 in 10.	...
UMBELLIFERÆ.					
CONII FOLIA (Hemlock leaves).	Conium maculatum.	Britain.	Leaves.	...	Deep green, smooth, tripinnate, with pinnatifid leaflets.
Cataplasma Conii.	Hemlock leaves.	...	...	Hemlock leaf (1), linseed meal (3), boiling water (10).	...
Vapor Conii.	Ditto	...	...	Extract of hemlock, liquor potassæ, distilled water.	...
Extractum Conii.	Ditto	...	...	Like other green extracts.	...
Pilula Conii Co.	Ditto	...	...	Extract of hemlock (5), ipecacuan (1), treacle.	...
**Succus Conii.	Ditto	...	...	Expressed juice and spirit, 3 in 4.	...
CONII FRUCTUS.	Dried hemlock fruit.	...	...	...	Like caraway seeds, but shorter, lighter coloured, and with waving ridges.
*Tinctura Conii.	Hemlock fruit.	...	...	Fruit and proof spirit, 1 in 8.	...
ASSAFÆTIDA.	Narthex Assa-fœtida.	Persia and Northern India.	Gum-resin.	...	Brownish-red masses mottled with white, strong fœtid odour.

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	...	...	Drastic, hydra- gogue, cathar- tic.	Dropsies.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 grs.
...	More deeply subdivided than other leaves in the Pharmaco- pœia.	Conia, methyl-co- nia, and volatile oil.	Diminishes sen- sibility and motor power by acting on spinal cord and ends of motor nerves.	Cancer, cough, chorea, ner- vous tremors.	2 to 8 grs.
...	...	...	Ditto	Cancer, painful ulcers.	...
...	...	...	...	Coughs.	...
...	...	...	<i>Vide</i> leaves.		2 to 6 grs.
...	...	...	...	Coughs.	5 to 10 grs.
...	...	...	<i>Vide</i> leaves.		2 fl. 3 and upwards.
Caraway, anise, dill, and santonica.	Presence of ridges and absence of vittæ.	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	<i>Vide</i> leaves.		$\frac{1}{2}$ 3 and up- wards.
(Impurities.) Earthy mat- ter, fraudu- lently added. Ammoniacum, galbanum, benzoin.	Exhausting and incinerating. Smell.	Volatile oil, gum, and resin.	Stimulant, anti- spasmodic, carminative.	Hysteria, asth- ma, tympani- tes.	5 to 30 grs.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
*Enema Assafœtidæ.	Assafœtida.	...	...	Assafœtida 30 grs., water 4 fl. 3.	...
*Pilula Aloes et Assafœtidæ.	Ditto	...	...	Socotrine aloes, assafœtida, hard soap, and confection of roses, 1 in 4.	...
**Pilula Assafœtidæ Composita.	Ditto	...	...	Assafœtida, galbanum, myrrh, treacle.	...
Spiritus Ammoniæ Fœtidus.	Ditto	...	...	Assafœtida, strong solution of ammonia, and rectified spirit.	...
Tinctura Assafœtidæ.	Ditto	...	...	Assafœtida and spirit, 1 in 8.	...
GALBANUM (Galbanum).	Ferula galbaniflua.	Levant and India.	Resinous exudation.	...	Masses of adhering tears, light brown, aromatic smell and bitter taste.
Emplastrum Galbani.	Galbanum.	...	...	Galbanum (1), ammoniac (1), yellow wax (1), lead plaster (8).	...
AMMONIACUM (Ammoniac).	Dorema Ammoniacum.	Persia and India.	Resinous exudation.	...	Pale yellow tears, peculiar odour, acrid taste.
Emplastrum Ammoniaci eum Hydrargyro.	Ammoniacum.	...	...	Ammoniacum (12), mercury (3), olive oil ($\frac{1}{8}$), sulphur ($\frac{1}{34}$).	...
*Mistura Ammoniaci.	Ditto	...	...	In water, 1 in 32.	...
ANISI OLEUM (Oil of Anise).	Pimpinella Anisum.	Southern Europe.	Essential oil of fruit.	Distillation.	Colourless or pale yellow, agreeable odour, and sweet aromatic taste.

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	...	...	Stimulant, anti- spasmodic, carminative.	Tympanites.	...
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto, and con- stipation.	4 to 10 grs.
...	...	...	Ditto	Chronic bron- chitis.	5 to 15 grs.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. 5.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. 3.
Ammoniacum. Assafœtida, benzoin. ...	{ Less readily softened by heat, bitter taste sooner felt, red when heated with HCl. Smell. ...	Volatile oil, resin, and mucilage. ...	Stimulating ex- pectorant. Stimulant.	Bronchitis. Tumours.	10 to 30 grs. ...
Galbanum, as- safœtida, benzoin. 	<i>Vide</i> Galbanum. 	Volatile oil, gum, and resin. 	Stimulating ex- pectorant, ir- ritant. Irritant. <i>Vide</i> Ammoniacum.	Bronchitis, tu- mours. Tumours, en- larged joints.	10 to 30 grs. ... $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. 5.
...	...	...	Aromatic sti- mulant, car- minative.	Flatulence.	2 to 5 m.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
Essentia Anisi.	Anisi oleum.	...	...	In rectified spirit, 1 in 4.	...
FÆNICULI FRUCTUS (Sweet Fennel fruit).	Fœniculum dulce.	Southern Europe.	Fruit.	...	Cylindrical, about $\frac{2}{5}$ inch long, slightly arched, greenish colour, aromatic odour and taste.
Aqua Fœniculi.	Fœniculi fructus.	...	...	Distilling with water.	...
CORIANDRI FRUCTUS (Coriander fruit).	Coriandrum sativum.	Europe.	Fruit.	Drying.	Small yellow globular, straight ridged fruit, aromatic odour and taste.
OLEUM CORIANDRI.	Coriandri fructus.	...	...	Distillation.	Yellowish, with odour of the fruit.
CARUI FRUCTUS (Caraway fruit.)	Carum Carui.	Mid Europe.	Fruit.	Drying.	Small, brown, slightly curved, ovate; aromatic odour and taste.
CARUI OLEUM.	Carui fructus.	...	...	Distillation.	Pale yellow, with odour of the fruit.
Aqua Carui.	Ditto	...	...	Partial distillation.	...
ANETHI FRUCTUS (Dill fruit).	Anethum graveolens.	Southern Europe.	Fruit.	Drying.	Small brown ovoid ridged fruit, one side concave, aromatic odour and taste.
ANETHI OLEUM.	Anethi fructus.	...	...	Distillation.	Pale yellow, lemonlike odour, sweetish acrid taste.
*Aqua Anethi.	Ditto	...	...	Partial distillation with water.	...

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	...	...	Aromatic stimulant, carminative.	Flatulenee.	10 to 20 m.
Conium, caraway, anise, dill.	Longer than conium, has 8 ribs, and foot-stalk often attached.	Volatile oil, like oil of anise; seeds contain fixed oil.	<i>Vide</i> Oil of Anise.		...
...	...	...	Ditto		1 to 2 fl. ʒ.
...	...	Volatile and fixed oils.	Stimulant carminative.	Mixed with purgatives.	10 to 30 grs.
...	...	Isomeric with hydrous oil of turpentine.	Ditto	Ditto	2 to 5 m.
Conium, fennel.	Ridges small, taste spiey.	Volatile oil.	Ditto	Ditto	...
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	2 to 5 m.
...	...	...	Ditto	Flatulenee.	1 to 2 fl. ʒ.
Conium, anise, fennel, caraway.	Is winged.	Volatile and oxygenated oils.	Ditto	Mixed with purgatives, flatulenee in children.	...
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	2 to 5 m.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	1 to 2 fl. ʒ. 1 to 2 fl. ʒ. for infants.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
SUMBUL RADIX (Sumbul root).	Euryangium Sumbul.	Bokhara.	Root.	Drying.	Transverse slices with brown wrinkled bark, bitter taste, odour of musk.
Tinctura Sumbul.	Sumbulradix.	...	...	Powdered root and proof spi- rit, 1 in 8.	...

CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.

SAMBUCI FLORES (Elder flowers).	Sambucus ni- gra.	Indigenous.	Flowers.	Drying.	Dull yellow five- parted cymes, characteristic odour, bitterish taste.
Aqua Sambuci.	Sambuci flores.	...	...	Partial distilla- tion with wa- ter.	...

CINCHONACEÆ.

CINCHONÆ FLAVÆ CORTEX (Yellow Cinchona bark).	Cinchona Ca- lisaya.	South Ame- rica and East India.	Inner bark.	Drying.	Yellow quills or flat pieces, bit- ter taste.
*Decoctum Cin- chonæ Flavæ.	Cinchonæ flavæ cor- tex.	...	...	Boiling pow- dered bark (1) in water (15).	...
**Extractum Cin- chonæ Flavæ Li- quidum.	Ditto	...	...	Powdered bark (16), rectified spirit (1), wa- ter ad lib, ma- cerating, per- colating, and evaporating.	...
Infusum Cinchonæ Flavæ.	Ditto	...	...	Infusing pow- dered bark (1) in water (20).	...

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	...	Resin and oil.	Nervine stimu- lant.	Nervous dis- orders.	...
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	10 to 30 m.
Kousso.	Smaller flowers and separate.	Volatile oil.	Stimulant.	In making ointments.	...
...	...	...	Ditto	As a vehicle.	1 to 2 fl. $\bar{3}$.
(Impurity.) Inferior barks. Red cinchona bark. Elm bark, larch bark, beberu bark, Winter's bark.	Quantity of qui- nine present. { No epidermis. Surface marked with tool. Bitter taste.	Cinchonine, cin- chonidine, quin- ine, quinidine, and quinamine, with other alka- loids and various acids (quinine predominating).	Tonic, antipe- riodic, anti- pyretic, as- tringent, sti- mulant.	Fevers, mala- rious diseases, neuralgias, debility.	10 to 60 grs.
...	...	...	<i>Vide</i> Quiniæ Sulphas.		1 to 2 fl. $\bar{3}$.
...	...	...	Ditto		10 m to 1 fl. $\bar{3}$.
...	...	...	Ditto		1 to 2 fl. $\bar{3}$.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
**Tinctura Cinchonæ Flavæ.	Cinchonæ flavæ cortex.	...	...	Macerating powdered bark (1) in proof spirit (5).	...
CINCHONÆ PALLIDÆ CORTEX (Pale Cinchona bark).	Cinchona condaminea.	South America and East India.	Inner bark.	Drying.	Greyish quills spotted with lichens.
Tinctura Cinchonæ Co.	Cinchonæ pallidæ cortex.	...	...	Powdered bark (2), bitter orange peel (1), serpentary ($\frac{1}{2}$), saffron ($\frac{1}{7}$), cochineal ($\frac{1}{14}$), proof spt. (20), by maceration and percolation.	...
CINCHONÆ RUBRÆ CORTEX (Red Cinchona bark).	Cinchona sucirubra.	Ditto.	Inner bark.	Drying.	Brownish-red quills or flat pieces.
Quiniæ Sulphas.	Cinchonæ flavæ cortex.	...	...	Macerating with hydrochloric acid, precipitating with soda, neutralising with sulphuric acid, and crystallising.	...
**Pilula Quiniæ.	Quiniæ sulphas.	...	...	With confection of hips, 3 in 4.	...
**Tinctura Quiniæ.	Ditto	...	...	With tincture of orange peel, 1 in 55.	...
**Tinctura Quiniæ Ammoniata.	Ditto	...	...	Sulphate ($\frac{1}{2}$), sol. of ammonia (1), proof spirit (7), 1 in 55.	...

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	...	...	<i>Vide</i> Quiniæ Sulphas.		1 to 2 fl. ʒ.
Inferior barks. Cascarilla.	Quantity of quinine pre- sent. Cascarilla whiter.	Cinchonine, cin- chonidine, quin- ine, quinidine, and quinamine, with other alka- loids and various acids (cincho- nine predomi- nating).	Tonic, antipe- riodic, anti- pyretic, as- tringent, sti- mulant.	Fevers, mala- rious diseases, neuralgias, de- bility.	10 to 60 grs.
...	...	...	<i>Vide</i> Quiniæ Sulphas.		1 to 2 fl. ʒ.
Inferior barks. Yellow bark, } beberu bark, } larch bark. } Red sandal- wood, } logwood. }	Quantity of quinine pre- sent. <i>Vide</i> C. flava. } Bitter taste.	Ditto (quinine and cin- chonine predom- inating).	Tonic, antipe- riodic, anti- pyretic, as- tringent, sti- mulant.	Fevers, mala- rious diseases, neuralgias, de- bility.	10 to 60 grs.
Other sul- phates, chalk, starch, mag- nesia, salicin, &c.	Quantitative test. Salicin strikes blood- red with sul- phuric acid.	...	Tonic, antipe- riodic, anti- pyretic, sti- mulant.	Fevers, mala- rious diseases, neuralgias, debility.	1 to 10 grs. or more.
...	...	...	Ditto		2 to 10 grs.
...	...	...	Ditto		1 to 2 fl. ʒ.
...	...	...	Ditto		$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. ʒ.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
**Vinum Quiniæ.	Quiniæ sulphas.	...	...	Sulphate 30 grs., citric acid 30 grs., orange wine 1 pint.	...
IPECACUANHA.	Cephaëlis Ipecacuanha.	Brazil.	Root.	...	Size of quill, brown, annulated, so as to resemble a closely set string of beads strung on a white cord, faint nauseous odour and acrid taste.
**Vinum Ipecacuanhæ.	Ipecacuanha.	...	...	Macerating in sherry, 1 in 20.	...
Trochisci Ipecacuanhæ.	Ditto	...	...	Refined sugar, gum, and mucilage; $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. in each.	...
Trochisci Morphiæ et Ipecacuanhæ.	Ditto	...	...	Hydrochlorate of morphia, tincture of tolu, sugar, and gum, $\frac{1}{12}$ gr. of ipecacuanha and $\frac{1}{36}$ gr. of morphia in each.	...
*Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Co.	Ditto	...	...	Opium and sulphate of potash, 1 of ipecacuanha and 1 of opium in 10.	...
Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Scillâ.	Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Co.	...	...	Squill, ammoniacum, and treacle, 1 part opium in 23 $\frac{1}{2}$.	...
Pilula Conii Co.	Ipecacuanha.	...	...	Extractum conii and treacle.	...
CATECHU PALLIDUM (Pale Catechu).	Uncaria Gambir.	Singapore.	Extract from leaves and young shoots.	...	Cubes an inch in diameter, reddish brown outside, pale brick red inside, bitter and astringent taste.

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	<i>Vide Quiniæ Sulphas.</i>		$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. $\bar{3}$.
(Impurity.) Almond meal in powdered ipeecuanha. Hemidesmus, sarsaparilla.	No odour of hy- drocyanic acid after moisten- ing. These have not an annulated appearance, although he- midesmus has transverse cracks.	Emetin, ipecacuan- hic acid.	Emetic, expecto- rant, diapho- retic.	Croup, coughs, fever, dysen- tery.	Emetic, 15 to 30 grs. Expectorant, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs.
...	Ditto	Ditto	Emetic, 3 to 6 fl. $\bar{3}$. Expectorant, 5 to 40 m. 1 to 3.
...	Ditto	Coughs.	1 to 3.
...	Ditto	Ditto	1 to 6.
...	Diaphoretic.	Catarrh, febrile affections.	10 grs.
...	Sedative, expec- torant.	Coughs.	5 to 10 grs.
...	Ditto	Ditto	5 to 10 grs.
...	...	Catechin or cate- chuic acid, which gives a greenish precipitate with persalts of iron.	Astringent.	Hoarseness, dys- pepsia, diar- rhœa, hæmor- rhage, and mu- cous dischar- ges.	10 to 30 grs.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
Infusum Catechu.	Catechu.	...	...	Infusing in boiling water.	...
**Tinctura Catechu.	Ditto	...	...	Cinnamon and proof spirit, 1 in 8.	...
*Trochisci Catechu.	Ditto	...	...	Sugar and gum, 1 gr. in each.	...
*Pulvis Catechu Co.	Ditto	...	...	Kino, rhatany, cinnamon, and nutmeg. 2 in 5.	...
VALERIANACEÆ.					
VALERIANÆ RADIX (Valerian root).	Valeriana officinalis.	Britain.	Root.	...	Close bundle of fibrous roots springing from a short rhizome, strong disagreeable odour and taste.
Infusum Valerianæ.	Valerianæ radix.	...	...	In boiling water, 1 in 40.	...
*Tinctura Valerianæ.	Ditto	...	...	Proof spirit, 1 in 8.	...
**Tinctura Valerianæ Ammoniata.	Ditto	...	...	Aromatic spirit of ammonia, 1 in 8.	...
SODÆ VALERIANAS.	Fusel oil.	...	...	Distilling amylic alcohol with sulphuric acid and bichromate of potash, and saturating the distillate with soda.	Dry white masses which evolve the odour of valerian on the addition of sulphuric acid.
ZINCI VALERIANAS.	Sodæ valerianas.	...	...	Mixing with sol. of sulphate of zinc, separating and purifying crystals that form.	Pearly crystalline scales with smell and taste of valerianic acid; heated to redness leaves a residue of oxide of zinc.

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	...	...	Astringent.	Hoarseness, dys- pepsia, diar- rhœa, hæmor- rhages, and mucous dis- charges.	1 to 2 fl. ʒ.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	1 to 2 fl. ʒ.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	1 to 3.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	20 to 40 grs.
Serpentary, arnica, ve- ratrium vi- rido.	Smell.	Essential oil and valerianic acid.	Stimulant, anti- spasmodic.	Hysteria and hysterical af- fections.	15 to 30 grs.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	1 to 2 fl. ʒ.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	1 to 2 fl. ʒ.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	½ to 1½ fl. ʒ.
Sulphuric acid and free soda.	Neutral, entirely soluble in rect. spirit.	...	...	To make vale- rianate of zinc.	...
Sulphate of zinc and bu- tyrate of zinc.	No ppt. with BaCl. Distilled with di- lute sulphuric acid, and dis- tillate mixed with acetate of copper, no tur- bidity should be found.	...	Nervine tonic and anti- spasmodic.	Hysteria, chorea, epilepsy, neur- algia.	½ to 4 grs.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanieal	Geographical			
COMPOSITÆ.					
PYRETHRI RADIX (Pellitory).	Anacyclus Pyrethrum.	Barbary, Spain, Le vant.	Root.	...	Cylindrieal pieces, with thick brown bark and shining black points, frequently worm-eaten.
Tinctura Pyrethri.	Pyrethri ra- dix.	...	...	With rectified spirit, 1 in 5.	...
SANTONICA.	Undetermined species of Artemisia.	Russia.	Unexpanded flower heads.	...	About a line long, greenish brown, look like seeds.
SANTONI- NUM (Santonin).	Santonica.	...	...	Boil santonica with milk of lime, strain and preeci- tate the santonin with hy- drochloric acid, wash, preecipitate with ammonia, dissolve in spt., treat with animal char- coal, and crys- tallise.	Square tabular white crystals, which turn yel- low on exposure to light.
ANTHEMIDIS FLORES (Camomile).	Anthemis no- bilis.	England.	Flowers.	...	Like dried daisies, aromatic smell and bitter taste.
*Infusum Anthe- midis.	Anthemidis flores.	...	...	With boiling water, 1 in 20.	...
ANTHEMIDIS OLEUM.	Ditto	...	...	Distillation.	Pale blue or greenish blue, yellowish when old ; odour and taste of flowers.
*Extractum An- themidis.	Ditto	...	...	Watery extract of flowers, with 15 m of oil for each pound of flowers.	...

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
TARAXACI RADIX (Dandelion).	Taraxacum Dens leonis.	Britain.	Recent root.	...	Tapering root, yielding bitter milky juice, which becomes brown by expo- sure.
*Succus Taraxaci.	Taraxaci radix.	...	...	Expressed juice with $\frac{1}{4}$ of rec- tified spirit.	...
*Extractum Ta- raxaci.	Ditto	...	...	Boil expressed juice, strain, and evaporate.	...
Decoctum Ta- raxaci.	Ditto	...	...	Dried root in boiling water, 1 in 20.	...
LACTUCA (Lettuce).	Lactuca vi- rosa.	Britain.	Flowering plant.	...	...
Extractum Lac- tucæ.	Lactuca.	...	...	Like other green extracts.	...
ARNICÆ RADIX.	Arnica mon- tana.	Europe.	Root.	...	Cylindrical, con- torted, rough rhizome, with numerous slen- der fibres.
*Tinctura Arni- cæ.	Arnicæ ra- dix.	...	...	Rectified spirit, 1 in 20.	...
LOBELIACEÆ.					
LOBELIA (Lobelia).	Lobelia in- flata.	United States.	Flowering herb.	...	Oblong compress- ed cakes; pecu- liar odour, burn- ing taste not at first apparent.

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
Aconite, horse- radish, pel- litory.	Darker in co- lour than horse-radish ; no pungency or feeling of numbness when chewed.	Resinous matter, bitter extractive and taraxacin.	Cholagogue.	Hepatic dis- order.	...
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	1 to 2 fl. 3.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	5 to 30 grs.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	2 to 4 fl. 3.
...	...	Lactucin and lac- tucic acid.	...	...	...
...	...	...	Narcotic.	Causes sleep, and relieves cough.	3 to 50 grs.
Valerian, serpentry, veratrum viride, sar- saparilla.	No smell; root- lets thinner than vera- trum viride, less numerous and contorted than serpen- tary.	Arnica and es- sential oil.	Stimulant.	Bruises, sprains, and rheuma- tism.	...
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	Internally $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. 3.
...	...	Lobelic acid and lobelina.	Emetic, cathar- tic, expecto- rant, diapho- retic.	Spasmodic asthma, ad- junct to diu- retics.	...

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
*Tinctura Lobeliae.	Lobelia.	...	...	Proof spirit, 1 in 8.	...
*Tinctura Lobeliae Ætherea	Ditto	...	...	With spirit of ether, 1 in 8.	...
ERICACEÆ.					
UVÆ URSI FOLIA (Bearberry).	Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi.	North Europe and America.	Leaves.	...	Dark green, shining, leathery, about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long; astringent taste, smell like tea.
*Infusum Uvæ Ursi.	Uvæ Ursi folia.	...	...	Boiling water, 1 in 20.	...
SAPOTACEÆ.					
GUTTA PERCHA	Isonandra gutta.	Borneo, Sumatra, Eastern Archipelago.	Dried juice.	...	Tough flexible pieces of light brown or chocolate colour. Soluble in chloroform and carbon disulphide; in warm water becomes soft, and is easily moulded.
Liquor Percha.	Gutta	Gutta percha.	...	Dissolve in chloroform, add carbonate of lead, and decant.	...
STYRACEÆ.					
BENZOINUM (Benzoin).	Styrax Ben-zoin.	Siam and Sumatra.	Dried balsam.	...	Reddish-white tears or brownish-red masses.

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	...	...	Emetic, cathar- tic, expecto- rant, diapho- retic.	Spasmodic asthma, ad- junct to diu- retics.	10 m to $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. 5.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Red whor- tleberry.	Should be reti- culated, not dotted be- neath, and margins en- tire.	Tannin, bitter ex- tractive, &c.	Astringent, diu- retic.	Irritation or mucous dis- charge from bladder and urethra.	10 to 30 grs.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	1 to 2 fl. 5.
...	...	Gutta, crystalline resin, and amor- phous resin.	...	Making splints and water- proof cloth.	...
...	...	...	...	To prepare charta sinapis.	...
Ammoniacum, galbanum, assafœtida, myrrh, Burgundy pitch.	Smell and taste.	Benzoic acid and resins.	Stimulant, ex- pectorant.	Bronchitis.	10 to 30 grs.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
ACIDUM BENZOICUM.	Benzoinum.	...	...	Dry distillation.	White flexible crystals, with pearly lustre.
Tinctura Benzoini Co.	Ditto	...	...	Benzoin (4), prepared storax(3), balsam of tolu (1), Socotrine aloes ($\frac{2}{3}$), rectified spirit (40).	...
Ammoniae Benzoas.	Benzoic acid.	...	...	Dissolving the acid (2) in solution of ammonia (3) and water (4), and crystallising.	Colourless laminar crystals.

OLEACEÆ.

OLIVÆ OLEUM (Olive oil).	Olea europæa.	Southern Europe.	Ripe fruit.	Expression.	Pale yellow oil, slight odour and bland taste.
SAPO DURUS (Hard Soap).	Olivæ oleum.	...	...	Boiling with soda.	Greyish white, sometimes marbled blue or red.
SAPO MOLLIS (Soft Soap).	Ditto	...	...	Boiling with potash.	Yellow, soft, inodorous.
GLYCERINUM (Glycerine).	Animal or vegetable oils.	...	...	Decomposition by superheated steam.	Colourless or slightly yellow liquid, sweet taste.

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	Expectorant, stimulant, diuretic.	Bronchitis, in- flammation of bladder.	10 to 15 grs.
...	Expectorant, stimulant.	Bronchitis, ulcers.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. ʒ.
...	Diuretic.	Diseases of bladder.	10 to 20 grs.
Other oils.	Specific gra- vity ; small amount of heat evolved by olive oil with sul- phuric acid, compared with other oils.	Olein and pal- mitin.	Demulcent, emollient.	In irritant poi- soning. To make soaps and liniments.	1 fl. ʒ. to 1 fl. ʒ.
...	To make pills, plasters, and liniments.	...
...	Ditto	...
...	Emollient.	Skin diseases, applied in lotions.	...

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
Emplastrum Cerati Saponis.	Hard soap.	...	...	Hard soap (8), yellow wax (10), olive oil (16), oxide of lead (12), vinegar (28).	...
Emplastrum Saponis.	Ditto	...	...	Hard soap (6), litharge plaster (36), resin (1).	...
Linimentum Saponis.	Ditto	...	...	Hard soap (20), camphor (10), oil of rosemary (3), rectified spirit (144), water (16).	...
* Glycerinum Acidi Carbolici.	Glycerine.	...	...	Dissolving carbolic acid (1) in glycerine (4).	...
* Glycerinum Acidi Gallici.	Ditto	...	...	Dissolving gallic acid (1) in glycerine (4).	...
* Glycerinum Acidi Tannici.	Ditto	...	...	Dissolving tannic acid (1) in glycerine (4).	...
* Glycerinum Amyli.	Glycerine.	...	...	Mixing and heating to a jelly glycerine (8) with starch (1).	...
* Glycerinum Boracis.	Ditto	...	...	Dissolving borax (1) in glycerine (4).	...
MANNA.	Fraxinus ornus and Fraxinus rotundifolia.	Sicily.	Exudation from bark.	...	White flakes discoloured by the bark on one side, or tears, sweetish odour and taste.

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	Adhesive and stimulant.	Corns.	...
...	Ditto	...	...
...	Stimulant.	Rheumatism, bruises, sprains, &c.	...
...	Disinfectant.	Offensive and unhealthy sores.	...
...	Styptic, astrin- gent.	Internal hæmorrhages, sore throat.	...
...	Astringent, styptic.	Sore throat, mucons dis- charges, local and internal hæmorrhages.	...
...	Emollient.	Cracks and abrasions of skin, &c.	...
...	Ditto	Aphthæ.	...
...	...	Mannite.	Laxative.	Constipation in children.	60 grs. to $\frac{1}{2}$ 3.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
LOGANIACEÆ.					
NUX VOMICA.	Strychnos Nux Vomica.	...	Seeds.	...	Grey seeds, flat or depressed in the centre, thickly covered with hairs; very bitter taste.
**Extractum Nucis Vomicæ.	Nux vomica.	...	...	Macerating powdered seeds in spirit and partially evaporating. 1 lb. seeds to 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ extract.	...
**Tinctura Nucis Vomicæ.	...	...	...	Macerating and percolating powdered seeds in spirit, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ seeds to 1 pint tincture.	...
STRYCHNIA.	Nux vomica.	...	...	Exhausting powdered seeds in spirit, precipitating acid and colouring matter by acetate of lead, precipitating strychnia and brucia by ammonia, dissolving in spirit and crystallising out the strychnia.	Four-sided prisms, colourless and inodorous; intensely bitter.
**Liquor Strychniæ.	Strychnia.	...	...	Dissolving strychnia in rectified spirit, and slightly acidulating with hydrochloric acid, 4 grs. in 1 fl. $\frac{3}{4}$.	...

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	...	Strychnia, brucia, igasuric or strychnic acid.	Increases reflex excitability of spinal cord and ganglia.	Dyspepsia, con- stipation, de- bility, paraly- sis, impotence.	...
...	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs.
...	Ditto	Ditto	10 to 20 m.
Brucia from imperfect preparation.	No red colour with nitric acid.	...	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
...	Ditto	Ditto	5 to 10 m.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
ASCLEPIADACEÆ.					
HEMIDESMI RADIX (Hemidesmus root).	Hemidesmus indicus.	India.	Root.	...	Dark yellowish-brown pieces, about the thickness of a quill, with deep circular cracks; somewhat fragrant smell, agreeable bitter taste.
Syrupus Hemidesmi.	Hemidesmi radix.	...	...	Hemidesmus (1), sugar (7), and water (5).	...
GENTIANACEÆ.					
GENTIANÆ RADIX.	Gentiana lutea.	Pyrenees.	Root.	...	Long yellowish-brown pieces, often split in two, and the edges turned in; sweet odour, bitter taste.
*Extractum Gentianæ.	Gentianæ radix.	...	...	Maceration, decoction, and evaporation.	...
**Infusum Gentianæ Co.	Ditto	...	...	With bitter orange peel, fresh lemon peel, and boiling water, 1 in 80.	...
Mistura Gentianæ.	Ditto	...	...	With bitter orange peel, coriander, spirit, and water, 1 in 40.	...
**Tinctura Gentianæ Co.	Ditto	...	...	Bitter orange peel, cardamoms, and spirit, about 1 in 13.	...

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
Sarsaparilla, ipecacuanha, senega.	Circular cracks, not twisted.	A substance which is probably a volatile acid.	Alterative tonic, diuretic and diaphoretic.	Syphilis, renal diseases.	...
...	Flavouring.	1 to 2 fl. ℥.
...	...	Gentio-picrin and gentianic acid.	Bitter tonic.	Dyspepsia, de- bility.	10 to 30 grs.
...	Ditto	Ditto	2 to 10 grs.
...	Ditto	Ditto	1 to 2 fl. ℥.
...	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. ℥.
...	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. ℥.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
CHIRATA (Chiretta).	Ophelia Chirata.	Northern India.	Entire plant.	...	Pale brown stems, generally doubled up several times; bitter taste.
*Infusum Chiratae.	Chirata.	...	...	Water at 120° Fahr., 1 in 40.	...
*Tinctura Chiratae.	Ditto	...	...	Proof spirit, 1 in 8.	...

CONVOLVULACEÆ.

SCAMMONIÆ RADIX (Scammony root).	Convolvulus Scammonia.	Syria and Asia Minor.	Root.	...	Greyish-brown woody cylindrical pieces, 2 to 3 inches diameter, often spirally twisted.
SCAMMONIUM (Scammony).	Ditto	...	Gum resin.	Incision in living root.	Irregular blackish-green brittle masses, covered with powder, cheesy smell and taste, forms an emulsion with water.
SCAMMONIÆ RESINA.	Ditto, dried root.	...	...	Macerating with alcohol.	Brown translucent brittle pieces, sweet smell, forms no emulsion with water.
Confectio Scammonii.	Scammonium.	...	...	Scammony (48), ginger (24), oil of caraway (2), oil of cloves (1), syrup (48), honey (24).	...
*Pulvis Scammonii Co.	Ditto	...	...	Scammony (4), jalap (3), ginger (1).	...
*Mistura Scammonii.	Scammonii resina.	...	...	With milk, 2 grs. in 1 fl. 3.	...

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
Dulcamara, Lobelia in- flata, Indian hemp.	Bitter taste and thin stems.	Ophelic acid and chiratin.	Like Gentian.		...
...	...	...	Ditto		1 to 2 fl. ʒ.
...	...	...	Ditto		½ to 2 fl. ʒ.
Belladonna root.	Large size of scammony.	Resin.	Vide Scammonium.		...
(Impurity.) Chalk.	No effervescence with acids.	Jalapin and gum.	Cathartic.	Constipation, dropsy, cere- bral disease.	5 to 10 grs.
Guaiaicum.	Tincture does not give blue colour with potato.	...	Ditto	Ditto	3 to 8 grs.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	10 to 30 grs.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	10 to 20 grs.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	½ to 2 fl. ʒ.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
** Pilula Scammonii Co.	Scammonii resina.	...	...	Resin of scammony (1), resin of jalap (1), curd soap (1), tincture of ginger (1), rectified spirit (2).	...
JALAPA (Jalap).	Exogonium Purga.	Mexico.	Tubercles.	Drying.	Dark brown, ovoid, from the size of a hazel-nut to that of an orange, coffee-like odour and disagreeable taste.
JALAPÆ RESINA.	Jalapa.	...	...	Exhausting with rectified spirit.	Dark brown opaque fragments, translucent at the edges.
Extractum Jalapæ.	Ditto	...	...	Treating with rectified spirit and with water, mixing the extracts and evaporating.	...
* Pulvis Jalapæ Co.	Ditto	...	...	Jalap (5), acid tartrate of potash (9), ginger (1).	...
* Tinctura Jalapæ.	Ditto	...	...	Macerating in proof spirit, 1 in 8.	...
SOLANACEÆ.					
DULCAMARA (Dulcamara).	Solanum Dulcamara.	Britain.	Young branches.	Drying.	Brown twigs, about the size of goose-quills; sweetish bitter taste.
Infusum Dulcamaræ.	Dulcamara.	...	...	In boiling water, 1 in 10.	...

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	...	...	Cathartic.	Constipation, dropsy, cere- bral disease.	5 to 15 grs.
...	...	Resin.	Ditto	Ditto	...
Aloes.	Not bitter.	Jalapin and resin.	Ditto	Ditto	2 to 5 grs.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	5 to 15 grs.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	10 to 30 grs.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. 5.
Chiretta.	Thicker stems and no flowers.	Solanine, dulca- marine, and su- gar.	Diaphoretic, diuretic, de- mulcent.	Chronic bron- chitis, gout, rheumatism, skin diseases.	...
...	...	...	...	Ditto	1 to 2 fl. 5.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
CAPSICI FRUCTUS (Capsicum fruit).	Capsicum fastigiatum.	Zanzibar.	Ripe fruit.	...	Scarlet oblong pods $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long, hot acrid taste.
Tinctura Capsici.	Capsici fructus.	...	...	In rectified spirit, 3 in 80.	...

ATROPACEÆ.

BELLADONNÆ FOLIA (Belladonna leaves).	Atropa Belladonna.	England and Germany.	Leaves.	...	Brownish leaves, 3 to 6 inches long, ovate, acute, and soft, emit a fœtid odour when bruised.
*Unguentum Belladonnæ.	Extractum Belladonnæ.	...	...	Mixing with lard, 80 grs. in 1 ℥.	...
*Emplastrum Belladonnæ.	Ditto	...	...	Mixing with spirit and resin plaster.	...
*Succus Belladonnæ.	...	...	Fresh leaves and young branches.	Bruising, expressing juice, and adding $\frac{1}{4}$ of rectified spirit.	...
Extractum Belladonnæ.	...	...	...	Like other green extracts.	...
*Tinctura Belladonnæ.	Belladonnæ folia.	...	...	1 in 20.	...
BELLADONNÆ RADIX.	Atropa Belladonna.	...	Root.	...	Branched on a tapering root 1 to 2 ft. long, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. thick, of a brownish-white colour.
*Linimentum Belladonnæ.	Belladonnæ radix.	...	...	Exhausting in spirit and adding camphor, 1 in 1.	...

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
Powder some- times adul- terated with red lead.	...	Capsicin.	Stimulant, rube- facient.	Sore throat, dyspepsia, diarrhœa.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.
...	Ditto	Ditto	5 to 20 m. As gargle, same quan- tity per fl. ℥.
Stramonium leaves and hyoscyamus leaves.	Less wrinkled than stramo- nium, and stalk not hairy.	Atropia and as- paragine.	<i>Vide</i> Atropia.		...
...	Sedative.	Rheumatism, neuralgia.	...
...	Ditto	Ditto	...
...	<i>Vide</i> Atropia.		5 to 15 m.
...	Ditto		$\frac{1}{6}$ to 1 gr.
...	Ditto		5 to 30 m.
...	...	Atropia and bel- ladonnine.	...	...	...
...	Rheumatic pains, &c.	...

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
ATROPIA.	Belladonnæ radix	...	Young root.	Exhausting with spirit, precipitating acid and colouring matter by lime, adding sulphuric acid to form sulphate, distilling off spirit, precipitating resinous matter by carbonate of potash, dissolving out atropia by chloroform, which is distilled off, dissolving in warm spirit, decolorising by charcoal, and crystallising.	...
Liquor Atropiæ.	Atropia.	...	...	Dissolving in water and adding rectified spirit, 1 in 110.	...
Unguentum Atropiæ.	Ditto	...	...	Dissolving in rectified spirit and adding lard, about 1 in 55.	...
ATROPIÆ SULPHAS.	Ditto	...	...	Dissolving in water, neutralising with sulphuric acid, and evaporating at 100°.	Colourless powder.
**Liquor Atropiæ Sulphatis.	Atropiæ Sulphas.	...	...	In water, 4 grs. in 1 fl. ℥.	...
STRAMONII FOLIA (Stramonium leaves).	Datura Stramonium.	Britain.	Leaves.	Drying.	Large ovate toothed leaves, dark green colour, rank odour.

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	Dilates pupil, lessens pain and secretion, stimulates re- spiration and circulation.	Eye disease, neuralgia and rheumatism, constipation, incontinence of urine, poly- uria, sweating, salivation, nervous dis- eases.	...
...
...
...
...
Belladonna leaves and hyoscy- amus leaves.	More wrinkled than bella- donna; leaf- stalk not hairy.	Daturia.	Like Atropia.	Smoked for asthma.	1 grain up- wards.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
STRAMONII SEMINA (Stramonium seeds).	Datura stramonium.	Britain.	Seeds.	..	Brownish black, kidney-shaped, and rough.
Extractum Stramonii.	Stramonii semina.	...	...	Removing oil by ether, and extracting with spirit.	...
Tinctura Stramonii.	Ditto	...	...	1 in 8.	...
HYOSCYAMI FOLIA (Hyoscyamus leaves).	Hyoscyamus niger.	Britain.	Leaves.	Drying.	Woolly stem; disagreeable smell.
Succus Hyoscyami.	Hyoscyami folia.	...	Fresh leaves and young branches.	Expressed juice with $\frac{1}{4}$ of spirit.	...
**Extractum Hyoscyami.	Ditto	...	Ditto	Like green extracts.	...
*Tinctura Hyoscyami.	Ditto	...	Dried leaves.	1 in 8.	...
TABACI FOLIA (Tobacco leaves).	Nicotiana Tabaeum.	Tropical America.	Leaves.	...	Large ovate leaves; peculiar smell.
Enema Tabaci.	Tabaci Folia.	...	...	20 grs. in 8 oz. of boiling water.	...

SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

DIGITALIS FOLIA (Digitalis leaves).	Digitalis purpurea.	Britain.	Leaves.	Drying.	Large, wrinkled, with prominent veins on the under side.
**Infusum Digitalis.	Digitalis folia.	...	...	30 grs. in 10 fl. $\bar{3}$.	...

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING T OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	...	Daturia.	...	...	...
...	Like Atropia.	Asthma and gastrodynia.	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr
...	Ditto	Ditto	10 to 30 m.
Belladonna leaves and stramonium leaves.	Leaf-stalk hairy.	Hyoseyamia.	Like Belladonna, but less power- ful.	Prevent grip- ing, diminish pain, cough, and spasm.	...
...	Ditto	Ditto	30 m to 1 fl. ʒ.
...	Ditto	Ditto	5 to 10 grs.
...	Ditto	Ditto	30 m to 1 fl. ʒ.
...	...	Nicotia, and nico- tianin or tobacco camphor.	Irritant, cardiac sedative, and diuretic.	As snuff in cerebral affec- tions, as smoke in asthma.	...
...	Ditto	To produce mus- cular relaxa- tion in hernia and ileus.	...
Matico.	Less deeply re- ticulated than matico.	Digitoxin, digi- talin, digita- lëin, digitalire- sin, &c.	Slows and strengthens the heart. contracts the vessels, in- creases the urine.	Cardiac dis- eases, palpi- tation, dropsy, hæmorrhage	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 2 grs.
...	Ditto	Ditto	2 ʒ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ʒ.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
**Tinctura Digitalis.	Digitalis folia.	...	...	1 in 8.	...
DIGITALINUM (Digitalin).	Ditto	...	...	Dissolving out digitalin from alcoholic extract by acetic acid and water, decolorising with animal charcoal, precipitating by ammonia and tannic acid, decomposing precipitate with lead oxide, dissolving in spirit, and purifying with animal charcoal and ether.	...

LABIATÆ.

ROSMARINI OLEUM (Oil of Rosemary).	Rosmarinus officinalis.	South Europe.	Flowering tops.	Distillation.	Colourless, with the fragrant odour and taste of the plant.
Spiritus Rosmarini.	Rosmarini oleum.	...	...	With rectified spirit, 1 in 49.	...
LAVANDULÆ OLEUM (Oil of Lavender).	Lavandula vera.	Britain.	Flowers.	Distillation.	Colourless or pale yellow, fragrant odour, bitter aromatic taste.
Spiritus Lavandulæ.	Lavandulæ oleum.	...	...	With rectified spirit, 1 in 49.	...
**Tinctura Lavandulæ Co.	Ditto	...	...	Maceration with oil of rosemary, cinnamon, nutmeg, red sandal-wood, and rectified spirit, 1 in 220.	...

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	...	Is a mixture of several principles. <i>Vide Digitalis.</i>	<i>Vide Digitalis.</i>	<i>Vide Digitalis.</i>	5 to 30 m.
...	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{30}$ gr.
...	Stimulant.	Hysteria, ner- vous head- aches.	1 to 5 m.
...	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. 5.
...	Stimulant, carminative.	Hysteria, hy- pochondriasis, colic.	1 to 5 m.
...	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. 5.
...	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl 5.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ OLEUM (Oil of Peppermint).	Mentha piperita.	Britain.	Whole plant.	Distillation.	Colourless or pale yellow, agreeable odour and aromatic taste.
**Aqua Menthæ Piperitæ.	Mentha piperitæ oleum.	...	...	Distilling with water, $\frac{1}{5}$ fl. 3 in 1 gallon.	...
*Essentia Menthæ Piperitæ.	Ditto	...	...	With rectified spirit, 1 in 4.	...
Spiritus Menthæ Piperitæ.	Ditto	...	...	1 in 50.	...
MENTHÆ VIRIDIS OLEUM (Oil of Spearmint).	Mentha viridis.	Europe, Asia, America.	Fresh plants.	...	Colourless or pale yellow, pleasant odour and taste.
Aqua Menthæ Viridis.	Menthæ viridis oleum.	...	...	Distillation with water, $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. 3 in 1 gallon.	...

SUB-CLASS IV.—APETALÆ.
POLYGONACEÆ.

RHEI RADIX (Rhubarb root).	Rheum.	Tartary and Thibet.	Root.	Drying.	Irregularly shaped pieces of a yellow colour, often pierced with a hole, gritty when chewed, having a bitter taste and peculiar odour.
Extractum Rhei.	Rhei radix.	.	...	Rhubarb (16), water (100), rectified spirit (10), by maceration and evaporation.	...
Infusum Rhei.	Ditto	...	...	In water, 1 in 40.	...

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	Stimulant, carminative.	Flatulence, ad- junct to pur- gatives.	1 to 5 m.
...	Ditto	Ditto	1 to 2 fl. ℥.
...	Ditto	Ditto	10 to 20 m.
...	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. ℥.
...	Ditto	Ditto	1 to 5 m.
...	Ditto	Ditto	1 to 2 fl. ℥.
(Impurities.) English rhubarb and turmeric.	Taste and odour; tur- meric is red- dened by bo- racic acid.	Chrysophanic and rheo-tannic acids and resins.	In small doses astringent, in large pur- gative.	Incipient diar- rhœa, atonic dyspepsia.	Stomachic 1 to 5 grs; purgative 10 to 30 grs.
...	Ditto	Ditto	5 to 15 grs.
...	Ditto	Ditto	1 to 2 fl. ℥.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
**Pilula Rhei Co.	Rhei radix.	...	...	Rhubarb (16), Socotrine aloes (12), myrrh (8), hard soap (8), oil of peppermint (1), treacle (32).	...
**Pulvis Rhei Co.	Ditto	...	...	Rhubarb (2), light magnesia (6), ginger (1).	...
Syrupus Rhei.	Ditto	...	...	Rhubarb (1), coriander (1), sugar (12), rectified spirit (4), water (12).	...
Tinctura Rhei.	Ditto	...	...	Rhubarb (8), cardamoms (1), coriander (1), saffron (1), proof spirit (80), by maceration.	...
Vinum Rhei.	Ditto	...	...	Rhubarb (11), canella alba bark (1), sherry (9).	...

MYRISTICACEÆ.

MYRISTICA (Nutmeg).	Myristica officinalis.	Bunda islands of Malayan Archipelago.	Kernel of seed.	...	Ovoid, marked with furrows, greyish red internally, netted with dark brownish veins, peculiar odour, aromatic bitter taste.
Myristicæ Oleum (Volatile Oil).	Myristica.	...	...	Distillation.	Colourless or straw yellow, odour and taste of nutmeg.

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	In small doses astringent, in large pur- gative.	Incipient diar- rhœa, atonic dyspepsia.	5 to 10 grs.
...	Stomachic, tonic, laxa- tive.	Dyspepsia.	Children, 5 to 10 grs. ; adults, 20 to 60 grs.
...	Vide Rhei Radix.		1 to 4 fl. ʒ.
...	Ditto		Stomachic, 1 to 2 fl ʒ; purgative, ½ to 1 fl. ʒ.
...	Ditto		1 to 2 fl. ʒ.
Areca nut.	Odour.	Volatile oil and fixed oil.	Stimulant, car- minative.	Adjunct to as- tringents.	5 to 15 grs.
...	Ditto	Ditto	1 to 5 m.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
Spiritus Myristicæ.	Myristicæ oleum.	...	...	Mixing with spirit, 1 in 50.	...
Myristicæ Oleum Expressum (Concrete Oil).	Myristica.	...	...	Expression and heat.	Orange colour, firm, with smell of nutmeg.

LAURACEÆ.

CINNAMOMI CORTEX (Cinnamon Bark).	Cinnamomum zeylanicum.	Ceylon.	Inner bark.	...	Pale brown quills about the size of a pencil, containing smaller quills, brittle, aromatic odour, and agreeable warm taste.
*Pulvis Cinnamomi Co.	Cinnamomi cortex.	...	...	Mixing with equal parts of cardamoms and ginger.	...
*Aqua Cinnamomi.	Ditto	...	...	Distilling with water.	...
*Tinctura Cinnamomi.	Ditto	...	...	1 in 8.	...
CINNAMOMI OLEUM.	Ditto	Ceylon.	...	Distillation.	Yellow or reddish, odour of cinnamon.
CAMPHORA (Camphor).	Camphora officinarum.	China and Japan.	...	Sublimation from wood.	White semitransparent masses, characteristic odour, taste pungent and cold.

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	...	...	Stimulant, car- minative.	To flavour mix- tures.	30 to 60 m.
...	...	..	Local stimu- lant.	Chronic rheu- matism; ad- junet to plas- ters.	
Cassia.	Cassia is thicker and rougher than the cin- namon bark. If in powder, cassia may be detected by the decoction giving a deep blue-black tint with tinc- ture of iodine.	Essential oil, tannin, &c.	Tonic, carmina- tive, astrin- gent.	Dyspepsia, diarrhœa, ad- junet to pur- gatives.	10 to 20 grs.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	3 to 10 grs.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	1 to 2 fl. ̄.
...	...	...	Ditto	Addition to astringents, tonics, and purgatives. Uterine hæ- morrhage.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. ̄.
...	...	...	Ditto	Adjunct to medicines.	1 to 3 m.
(Impurities.) Borneo cam- phor. Fixed salts.	Specific gravity. Borneo cam- phor sinks in water. Sublimation.	...	Irritant, anti- septic, stimu- lant, antispas- modic.	Rheumatism, adynamic fevers, spas- modic and mental dis- eases, sexual disorders.	1 to 10 grs.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
* Linimentum Camphoræ.	Camphora.	...	...	Camphor and olive oil, 1 in 5.	...
** Linimentum Camphoræ Co.	Ditto	...	...	Mixing with oil of lavender, strong ammonia, and spirit, 1 in 8.	...
** Aqua Camphoræ.	Ditto	...	...	Dissolving in water.	...
Spiritus Camphoræ.	Ditto	...	...	Dissolving in spirit, 1 in 10.	...
Tinctura Camphoræ Co.	Ditto	...	...	Mixing with opium, benzoic acid, oil of anise, and spirit.	...
SASSAFRAS RADIX (Sassafras root).	Sassafras officinale.	North America.	Root.	...	Large branched pieces or chips, bark greyish brown outside, rusty brown inside, wood greyish yellow; agreeable odour, warm aromatic taste.
NECTANDRÆ CORTEX (Bebeeru bark).	Nectandra Rodiæi.	British Guiana.	Bark.	...	Flat pieces, 1 or 2 feet long, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, 2 to 3 inches broad, greyish brown outside, dark cinnamon brown inside; strong bitter and astringent taste.
BEBERLÆ SULPHAS.	Nectandræ cortex.	...	...	Exhausting by water and sulphuric acid, precipitating colouring matter by lime, filtering, precipitating beberia by ammonia, purifying the solution in spirit, afterwards in dilute sulphuric acid, and evaporating.	Dark brown thin translucent scales, strong bitter taste; gives white precipitate with chloride of barium, with caustic soda a yellowish-white precipitate soluble in ether.

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	...	...	Local stimu- lant.	Bruises, rheu- matism, large glands, &c.	...
...	...	...	Ditto	Bronchitis, rheumatism.	...
...	...	...	<i>Vide</i> Camphor.	As a vehicle.	1 to 2 fl. ʒ.
...	...	...	Ditto	<i>Vide</i> Camphor.	10 to 30 m.
...	...	...	<i>Vide</i> Opium.	Coughs.	15 m to 1 fl. ʒ.
Quassia.	Aromatic taste.	Volatile oil, and tannic acid.	Stimulant, sudorific.	Cutaneous dis- eases, syphilis, and rheuma- tism. In Decoctum Sarsæ Co.	...
Cinchona bark.	No splintery fracture.	Beberia, appa- rently identical with buxine.	Tonic, anti- periodic.	Debility, periodic head- aches.	...
Ferrum tar- taratum.	Bitter taste, and is entirely destroyed by heat.	...	Ditto	Ditto	1 to 10 grs.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
ARISTOLOCHIACEÆ.					
SERPENTARIÆ RADIX (Serpentary root).	Aristolochia Serpentaria.	United States.	Root.	...	Small rhizome with numerous slender rootlets; camphoraceous odour and taste.
*Infusum Serpen- tariæ.	Serpentariæ radix.	...	...	1 in 40.	...
*Tinctura Serpen- tariæ.	Ditto	...	...	1 in 8.	...
THYMELACEÆ.					
MEZEREI CORTEX (Mezereon bark).	Daphne Mezereum, spurge laurel.	England.	...	...	Thin flat or curled pieces, tough and flexible, brown outside, white inside; slight odour, hot and acrid taste.
Extractum Mezerei Æthereum.	Mezerei cortex.	...	...	Macerating in spirit, ex- tracting with ether, and evaporating.	...
EUPHORBIACEÆ.					
CASCARILLÆ CORTEX (Cascarilla bark).	Croton Eluteria.	Bahamas.	Bark.	...	Quills 2 or 3 inches long, about the size of a pencil, dull brown, coated with white spots of lichens; warm and bitter taste.

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
Valerian, ar- nica, vera- trum viride.	By smell from valerian, by absence of ad- hering leaves and more nu- merous roots from arnica, and by thin- ness of root- lets from veratrum.	Essential oil and aristolochin.	Tonic, diaphoretic.	Dyspepsia, rheumatism, fevers.	...
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	1 to 2 fl. ʒ.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. ʒ.
...	...	Aerid resinoid substance, aerid volatile oil, crys- tallisable sub- stance daphnin.	Local irritant, emetie, purga- tive, diapho- retic, diuretic.	Rheumatism, syphilis, sero- fula.	...
...	...	...	Ditto	In Linimentum Sinapis Co.	...
Palecinchona bark.	Smaller and smoother.	Volatile oil, resin. bitter principle cascarillin.	Tonic, stimu- lant, expecto- rant.	Debility, dys- pepsia, bron- chitis.	10 to 30 grs.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
* Infusum Cascarillæ.	Cascarillæ cortex.	...	...	1 in 10.	...
Tinctura Cascarillæ.	Ditto	...	...	1 in 8.	...
OLEUM CROTONIS (Croton Oil).	Croton Tiglium.	East India.	Seed.	Expression.	Yellow, viscid ; disagreeable odour, acrid taste. Seeds are pale grey, oval, marbled with darker spots and lines.
** Linimentum Crotonis.	Oleum cro- tonis.	...	...	Mixing with cajuput oil and spirit, 1 in 8.	...
RICINI OLEUM (Castor Oil).	Ricinus communis.	East Indies and Ame- rica.	Seed.	Expression.	Thick, colourless ; peculiar disgust- ing odour and taste. Entirely soluble in 1 vol. of alcohol and 2 of rectified spirit.
KAMALA (Kamala).	Rottlera tinctoria.	East India.	Powder ad- hering to capsules.	...	Orange-red or brick-red granu- lar powder. Al- coholic solution poured into water emits a melon-like odour.
PIPERACEÆ.					
PIPER NIGRUM (Black Pepper).	Piper nigrum.	East India.	Unripe fruit.	Drying.	About the size of a small pea, black, wrinkled ; strong hot odour and taste.
* Confectio Piperis.	Ditto	...	...	Powdered pep- per (2), cara- way (3), honey (15).	...

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	...	...	Tonic, stimulant, expectorant.	Debility, dyspep- sia, bronchitis.	1 to 2 fl. $\bar{3}$.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. $\bar{3}$.
Castor-oil seeds.	More uniform colour than castor oil.	...	Local irritant, drastic purga- tive.	Externally in thoracic and cerebral in- flammations, internally in constipation, dropsy, para- lysis, uræmia.	$\frac{1}{3}$ to 1 m.
...	...	...	Local irritant.	Inflammations.	...
Croton-oil seeds.	<i>Vide supra.</i>	An alkaloid rici- nia, palmitic, ricinoleic, and other fatty acids.	Mild purgative.	Constipation, inflamma- tions, &c.	1 fl. $\bar{3}$ to 1 fl. $\bar{3}$.
Oxide or iodide of mercury. Powdered cantharides.	Not so heavy. No glistening green specks.	Resin.	Anthelmintic, purgative.	Tape-worm.	30 grs. to $\frac{1}{4}$ $\bar{3}$.
Pimenta, cubebæ.	Has no calyx, and is more wrinkled than pimenta. No tail.	Piperin, volatile oil, resin.	Stimulant, sto- machic, rube- facient.	Dyspepsia, flatulence, diarrhœa.	Pepper 5 to 20 grs., pi- perin 5 grs.
...	...	...	Stimulant, sto- machic.	...	60 to 120 grs.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
Piper Longum.	Piper longum.	Eastern Archipelago.	Unripe fruit.	Drying.	Light grey spikes about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, consisting of minute fruits on a common axis.
CUBEBA (Cubebs).	Cubeba officinalis.	Ditto	Unripe fruit.	Drying.	Like black pepper, but of a lighter colour, and having a small stalk attached.
Oleum Cubebæ.	Cubeba.	...	...	Distillation.	Colourless or pale greenish yellow, with odour of cubebs.
Tinctura Cubebæ.	Ditto	...	...	1 in 8.	...
MATICÆ FOLIA (Matieo leaves).	Artanthe elongata. Piper angustifolium.	Peru.	Leaves.	...	Light green brittle masses of compressed leaves and stems, aromatic odour and taste.
Infusum Matieæ.	Matieæ folia.	...	...	1 in 20.	...

LIQUIDAMBARACEÆ.

STYRAX PRÆPARATUS (Prepared Storax).	Liquidambar orientale.	Asia Minor.	Resin from inner bark.	Boiling and purifying by treating with rectified spirit.	Greyish brown, opaque, of the consistence of honey, aromatic odour and pungent aromatic taste.
---	------------------------	-------------	------------------------	--	--

ULMACEÆ.

ULMI CORTEX (Elm bark).	Ulmus campestris.	Britain.	Inner bark.	Drying.	Broad flat light brown pieces, odourless, slightly bitter and astringent taste.
----------------------------	-------------------	----------	-------------	---------	---

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
<i>Vide</i> Piper Nigrum.					
Pipernigrum.	Has a tail.	Volatile oil, cu- bebin, resin.	Stimulates mu- cous membrane of bladder and urethra.	Gonorrhœa.	30 to 120 grs.
...	...	...	...	Ditto	5 to 20 m.
...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. ʒ.
Digitalis.	More deeply reticulated than digitalis.	Essential oil, ar- tanthic acid.	Styptic, astrin- gent and like cubeb.	Bleeding.	30 to 60 grs.
...	...	...	Ditto	Gonorrhœa, vesical catarrh.	1 to 4 fl. ʒ.
...	...	Styrol, styracin, cinnamic acid, and resin.	<i>Vide</i> Balsamum Pernvianum and Balsamum Tolutanum. In preparing Tinct. Benzoin Co.		5 to 20 grs.
Larch bark.	Astringent taste of elm bark.	Ulmin, tannic acid.	Demulcent, to- nic, astrin- gent.	Skin diseases.	...

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
Decoetum Ulmi.	Ulmi cortex.	...	...	1 in 8.	...
CUPULIFERÆ.					
QUERCUS COR- TEX (Oak bark).	Quercus ro- bur.	Europe.	Bark.	Drying.	Long pieces co- vered with a sil- very-grey epider- mis, cinnamon- coloured inside ; taste astringent.
Decoetum Quer- cus.	Quercus cor- tex.	...	...	1 in 16.	...
GALLA (Galls).	Quercus in- fectoria.	Asia Minor.	Excrecence on twigs.	...	Globular, about the size of a marble, either olive-green and yellowish white inside, or greyish, the lat- ter punctured to the centre with a small round hole.
* Unguentum Gallæ cum Opio.	Unguentum gallæ.	...	...	1 3 ointment to 32 grs. opium.	...
Tinctura Gallæ.	Galla.	...	...	1 in 8.	...
Unguentum Gallæ.	Ditto	...	...	3 in 22 of ben- zoated lard.	...
ACIDUM TANNICUM.	Galla.	...	...	Exposing pow- dered galls to a damp atmo- sphere, mace- rating with ether, evapo- rating par- tially and drying.	White or yellowish glistening scales, strong astringent taste, slightly acid reac ion ; gives white pre- cipitate with ge- latine, bluish- black precipitate with ferric salts.
*Glycerinum Acidi Tannici.	Acidum tan- nicum.	...	...	Rubbing tannic acid (1) with glycerine (4). and dissolving by gentle heat.	...

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	...	...	Demulcent, tonic, astringent.	Skin diseases.	2 to 4 fl. ʒ.
Pale cinchona bark.	Taste astringent, not bitter.	Querci-tannic acid, quercin.	Astringent.	Sore throat, leucorrhœa.	...
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	...
...	...	Tannic acid, gallic acid.	Ditto	...	...
...	...	...	Ditto	Piles.	...
...	...	...	Ditto	Hæmorrhage.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. ʒ.
...	...	...	Ditto	Piles.	...
Mineral matter.	Incineration.	...	Ditto	Hæmorrhage, diarrhœa, dysentery.	2 to 10 grs.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto Sore throat.	...

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
Trochisci Acidi Tannici.	Acidum tannicum.	...	...	With sugar, tincture of tolu, gum arabic, mucilage, and water, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. acid in each.	...
Suppositoria Acidi Tannici.	D	...	...	Tannic acid (18), benzoated lard (22), white wax (5), oil of theobroma (45), 3 grs. acid in each.	...
*Suppositoria Acidi Tannici cum Sapone.	...	...	...	Tannic acid (18), glycerine of starch (25), curd soap (50), and starch.	...
ACIDUM GALLICUM.	Galla.	...	...	Moistening galls with water and allowing to ferment, boiling with water, straining, and crystallising, purifying by recrystallisation.	Fawn - coloured silky crystals, taste not astringent like that of tannic acid; gives bluish-black precipitate with ferric salts.
*Glycerinum Acidi Gallici.	Acidum gallicum.	...	...	Rubbing gallic acid (1) with glycerine (4), and dissolving by gentle heat.	...

MORACEÆ.

Ficus (Fig).	Ficus carica.	Smyrna.	Fruit.	...	Compressed pear-shaped fruits, containing pulp and brittle seeds.
MORI SUCCUS (Mulberry juice).	Morus nigra.	Britain.	Juice of fruit.	...	Deep red, faint odour, sweet slightly acid taste.
Syrupus Mori.	Mori succus.	...	...	Juice (8), sugar (13), rectified spirit (1).	...

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	Astringent.	Hæmorrhage, diarrhœa, dys- entery, sore throat.	...
...	Ditto	Ditto	...
...	Ditto	Ditto	...
Tannic acid.	Whiter, no as- tringent taste, and no preci- pitate with gelatine.	...	Ditto	Ditto	2 to 10 grs.
...	Ditto	Ditto	...
...	...	Grape sugar, gum, substances not investigated.	Demulcent, nu- tritive, laxa- tive.	In Confectio Sennæ.	Ad libitum.
...	...	Sugar, acid, albu- minous matter.	Refrigerant.	Fevers, to co- lour mixtures.	...
...	To colour mix- tures.	1 fl. ʒ.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
CANNABINACEÆ.					
CANNABIS INDICA (Indian Hemp).	Cannabis sativa.	India.	Flowering tops of plants from which the resin has not been removed.	Drying.	In greenish bundles about 2 inches long, consisting of branches of tops with the remains of the flowers, some of the ripe fruits and leaves.
*Extractum Cannabis Indicæ.	Cannabis indica.	...	...	Macerating powdered tops (1) in rectified spirit (5), and evaporating.	...
**Tinctura Cannabis Indicæ.	Extractum cannabis indicæ.	...	...	Dissolving extract (1) in rectified spirit (20).	...
LUPULUS (Hop).	Humulus Lupulus.	Britain.	Strobiles.	Drying.	Greenish-yellow cones consisting of membranous scales, fragrant odour, bitter taste; yield lupuline by rubbing.
Extractum Lupuli.	Lupulus.	...	...	Maceration in spirit, boiling in water, and evaporating at 140°.	...
Infusum Lupuli.	Ditto	...	...	1 in 20.	...
Tinctura Lupuli.	Ditto	...	...	1 in 8.	...
CONIFERÆ.					
TEREBINTHINÆ OLEUM (Oil of Turpentine).	Pinus palustris. Pinus tæda. Pinus Pinaster.	America and France.	Oil from resinous exudation.	Distillation.	Colourless, limpid, inflammable liquid, peculiar pungent odour and taste.

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	...	Resin and volatile oil.	Soporific, ano- dyne, anti- spasmodic.	Neuralgia, spas- modic coughs and other dis- orders.	...
...	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr. or more.
...	Ditto	Ditto	5 to 20 m.
...	...	Lupuline, which contains lupulite and volatile oil, and tannic acid.	Tonic, stoma- chic, slightly narcotic.	Dyspepsia, ad- juncts to me- dicines.	Of lupulin 5 to 10 grs.
...	Ditto	Ditto	5 to 15 grs.
...	Ditto	Ditto	1 to 2 fl. $\bar{5}$.
...	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. $\bar{5}$.
...	Externally rubef- facient. Inter- nally in small doses stimu- lant, antispas- modic, astrin- gent, diuretic; in large doses purgative, an- thelmintic.	Hysteria, inter- nal hæmor- rhage, parasitic intestinal dis- eases, inflam- mations.	Stimulant &c. 10 to 30 m. Purgative &c. 2 to 4 fl. $\bar{5}$.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
* Unguentum Terebinthinæ.	Terebinthinæ oleum.	...	...	Oil (14), resin (2), yellow wax (7), prepared lard (7).	...
**Linimentum Terebinthinæ.	Ditto	...	...	Oil (16), camphor (1), soft soap (2).	...
Linimentum Terebinthinæ Aceticum.	Ditto	...	...	Equal parts of oil, acetic acid, and liniment of camphor.	...
**Confectio Terebinthinæ.	Ditto	...	...	Oil (1), liquorice root (1), honey (2).	...
**Enema Terebinthinæ.	Ditto	...	...	Oil (1), mucilage of starch (15).	...
RESINA (Resin).	Vide Terebinthinæ Oleum.		Residue from distillation of the oil.	...	Yellowish, solid, semitransparent, faint odour and taste.
**Unguentum Resinæ.	Resina.	...	Resin (2), yellow wax (1), simple ointment (4).	...	...
*Emplastrum Resinæ.	Ditto	...	Resin (2), litharge (16), hard soap (1).	...	...
TEREBINTHINA CANADENSIS (Canada Balsam).	Abies balsamea.	Canada.	Resinous exudation.	Incision.	Pale straw yellow, tinged with green, honey-like consistence, becoming thicker by exposure, aromatic odour, slightly bitter taste.
LARICIS CORTEX (Larch Bark).	Larix europæa.	Europe.	Bark.	...	Flat pieces, inner surface yellow and fibrous, outer surface reddish brown under a greyish epidermis; faint odour of turpentine.

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	That of the oil.	Those of the oil externally.	...
...	Ditto	Ditto	...
...	Ditto	Ditto	...
...	Ditto	Those of the oil internally.	60 to 120 grs.
...	Ditto	Ditto	...
Other resins.	Smell and taste.	It yields abietic and pimaric acids.	Local stimulant.	In making plas- ters.	...
...	Ditto	Indolent ulcers, blistered sur- faces.	...
...	Ditto	Rheumatism, cuts, &c.	...
...	...	Volatile oil and resin.	Like other tur- pentine.	In making blis- tering paper and collodium flexile.	20 to 30 grs.
Red cinchona bark and elm bark.	Very little smell or taste.	Tannin and la- ricinic acid.	Stimulant, as- tringent, and expectorant.	Intestinal hæ- morrhage, bronchitis.	...

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
*Tinctura Laricis.	Laricis cortex.	...	...	1 in 8.	...
THUS AMERICANUM (Common Frankincense).	Pinus tæda. Pinus palustris.	America.	Resinous exudation.	...	Pale yellow, opaque, with odour of American turpentine.
PIX BURGUNDICA (Burgundy Pitch).	Abies excelsa.	Europe.	Resinous exudation.	...	Dull reddish brown, opaque, taking form of containing vessel, aromatic odour and taste.
Emplastrum Picis.	Pix burgundica.	...	...	Pitch (26), frankincense (13), yellow wax ($4\frac{1}{2}$), resin ($4\frac{1}{2}$), ex. oil of nutmeg (1), olive oil (2), water (2).	...
PIX LIQUIDA (Tar).	Pinus silvestris.	Northern Europe.	Wood of stems and roots.	Destructive distillation.	Reddish black, treacle-like, aromatic odour, sharp taste.
*Unguentum Picis Liquidæ.	Pix liquida.	...	...	Tar (5), yellow wax (2).	...
JUNIPERI OLEUM (Oil of Juniper).	Juniperus communis.	Northern Europe.	Unripe fruit.	Distillation.	Colourless or pale greenish yellow, aromatic odour and taste.
Spiritus Juniperi.	Juniperi oleum.	...	...	1 in 50.	...
SABINÆ CACUMINA (Savin tops).	Juniperus Sabina.	Britain.	Young shoots.	Dried.	Dark green twigs enveloped in appressed leaves, strong peculiar odour, disagreeable taste.
Unguentum Sabinæ.	Sabinæ cacumina.	...	...	Bruised tops (8), yellow wax (3), prepared lard (16).	...

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	Stimulant, as- tringent, and expectorant.	Intestinal hæ- morrhage, bronchitis.	20 to 30 m.
Yellow wax.	By smell.	Resin and proba- bly volatile oil.	...	To improve con- sistence and colour of Em- plastrum Pi- cis.	...
Resin.	By opacity.	Resin and oil of turpentine.	Stimulant, rube- facient.	In plasters.	...
...	Ditto	Rheumatic pains, bron- chitis.	...
...	...	Pyroligneous acid and various other hydrocarbons.	Stimulant, alte- rative.	Skin diseases, bronchitis, phthisis.	20 m to 15 in pills, or water.
...	Ditto	Skin diseases.	...
...	Stimulant, diu- retic.	Dropsies.	...
...	Ditto	Ditto	30 m to 1 fl. 5.
...	...	Volatile oil.	Irritant, emme- nagogue	Blisters, uterine disorders.	...
...	Ditto	Ditto	...

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
Tinctura Sabinæ.	Sabinæ cacumina.	...	...	1 in 8.	...
Oleum Sabinæ.	Ditto	...	...	Distillation.	Colourless or pale yellow, odour and taste of the tops.

CLASS II.—**ENDOGENÆ.**
ZINGIBERACEÆ.

ZINGIBER (Ginger).	Zingiber officinale.	East and West Indies.	Rhizome.	...	Knotty, 3 to 4 in. long, when unpeeled covered with a brown wrinkled epidermis; when peeled yellowish white, spicy odour, pungent taste.
*Tinctura Zingiberis.	Zingiber.	...	...	1 in 8.	...
*Tinctura Zingiberis Fortior.	Ditto	...	...	1 in 2.	...
**Syrupus Zingiberis.	Tinctura zingiberis fortior.	...	...	Tincture 65 to syrup 19 3̄.	...
CURCUMA (Turmeric).	Curcuma longa.	Ceylon.	Rhizome.	...	Two kinds, one round, other long, yellow outside, reddish yellow inside, aromatic taste and smell. tinges saliva yellow.
Turmeric Tincture.	Turmeric.	...	...	1 in 6.	...
Turmeric Paper.	Turmeric tincture.	...	...	Steeping unsized paper in tincture and drying.	...
CARDAMOMUM (Cardamoms).	Elletaria Cardamomum.	Malabar.	Seeds.	...	In oblong three-sided, three-valved capsules of a greyish-yellow colour, seeds of a fragrant odour and taste.

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	...	...	Irritant, emme- nagogue.	Blisters, uterine disorders.	20 m to 1 fl. 3.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	1 to 5 m (suspended).
Turmeric.	Colour.	Volatile oil.	Stimulant, car- minative, sia- lagogue.	Dyspepsia, ad- junct to medi- cines, disor- ders of sali- vary organs.	10 to 20 grs.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	15 m to 1 fl. 3.
...	..	...	Ditto	Ditto	5 to 20 m.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	½ to 1 fl. 3.
Ginger, pelli- tory.	Colour of frac- ture.	Curcumin.	Stimulant.	Test. Turned deep brown by al- kalies, pinkish by boracic acid.	...
...	...	...	...	Ditto	...
...	...	...	...	Ditto	...
Sabadilla.	Triangular shape.	Volatile oil and fixed oil.	Aromatic stimu- lant, stoma- chic, carmina- tive.	Adjunct to pur- gatives.	5 to 20 grs.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
** Tinctura Cardamomi Co.	Cardamomum.	...	...	Maceration in proof spirit, equal parts of cardamoms and caraway (1), raisins (8), cinnamon (2), colouring with cochineal.	...
IRIDACEÆ.					
CROCUS (Saffron).	Crocus sativus.	Southern Europe.	Stigma and part of style.	Drying.	Thin, about 3 in. long, with tripartite stigma. Also in compressed cakes.
Tinctura Croci.	Crocus.	...	...	1 in 20.	...
SMILACEÆ.					
SARSÆ RADIX (Jamaica Sarsaparilla).	Smilax officinalis.	Jamaica.	Root.	Drying.	Bundles 1 to 1½ feet long, consisting of rhizomes with spirally twisted roots, beset with reddish-brown rootlets, slight smell, earthy taste.
Decoctum Sarsæ.	Sarsæ radix.	...	...	1 in 8.	...
** Decoctum Sarsæ Co.	Ditto	...	...	Sarsaparilla 2½ oz., sassafras, guaiacwood, liquorice, each ¼ oz., mezercon 60 grs., water 20 oz.	...
* Extractum Sarsæ Liquidum.	Ditto	...	...	Macerating in water, partially evaporating, and adding spirit.	Specific gravity 1.095.

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	...	...	Aromatic sti- mulant, stom- achic, carmin- ative.	Adjunct to pur- gatives, relieve flatulence.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. 3.
...	Floating.	Crocin.	Slightly stimu- lant.	To colour mix- tures.	20 grs. up- wards.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 3.
Hemidesmus, Senega.	Bearded, not cracked trans- versely.	Parillin, volatile oil, and starch.	Alterative, to- nic.	Syphilis, rheu- matism, gout, skin diseases.	...
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	2 to 10 fl. 3.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	2 to 4 fl. 3.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
LILIACEÆ.					
SCILLA (Squill).	Urginea scilla.	Southern Europe.	Bulb.	Drying.	Narrow curved strips, 1 to 2 in. long, of a dull yellow colour, bitter taste.
*Tinctura Scillæ.	Scilla.	...	...	1 in 8	...
Acetum Scillæ.	Ditto	...	...	Squill (5), dilute acetic acid (40), proof spirit (3).	...
Oxymel Scillæ.	Acetum scillæ.	...	...	Vinegar of squill (10), honey (16), evaporating.	Specific gravity 1.32.
**Syrupus Scillæ.	Ditto	...	...	Vinegar of squill (1), sugar (2).	...
*Pilula Scillæ Co.	Scilla.	...	...	Squill (5), ginger (4), ammoniac (4), hard soap (4), treacle (10).	...
Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Scillâ.	Vide Ipecacuanha.	...	...	...	...
ALOE BARBADENSIS (Barbadoes aloes).	Aloe vulgaris.	East and West Indies.	Juice of leaves.	Inspissation.	In gourds or boxes, dull yellowish brown, nauseous odour when breathed upon, bitter taste.
*Extractum Aloes Barbadosis.	Aloe barbadensis.	...	...	Exhausting with boiling water.	...
Pilula Aloes Barbadosis.	Ditto	...	...	Barbadoes aloes (16), hard soap (8), oil of caraway (1), confection of roses (8).	...

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
Tragacanth.	Squill is softer and tougher.	Mucilage and bit- ter principle scil- litin.	Expectorant, diuretic.	Bronchitis, dropsy.	1 to 3 grs.
...	Ditto	Ditto	10 to 20 m.
...	Ditto	Ditto	15 to 40 m.
...	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{2}$ to fl. 3.
...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
...	Ditto	Ditto	5 to 10 grs.
...	Ditto	...	Ditto
Guaiac, scam- mony, cate- chu.	Bitter taste.	Barbaloin, volatile oil, resin.	Purgative, em- menagogue.	Dyspepsia, con- stipation.	2 to 6 grs.
...	Ditto	Ditto	2 to 6 grs.
...	Ditto	Ditto	5 to 10 grs.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
**Pilula Aloes et Ferri.	Aloe barbadensis.	...	...	Barbadoes aloes (4), sulphate of iron (3), compound powder of cinnamon (6), confection of roses (8).	...
ALOE SOCOTRINA (Socotrine aloes).	Uncertain.	Socotra.	Juice of leaves.	...	Reddish brown masses with resinous fracture, agreeable odour, bitter taste. Seen by microscope during solution.
*Extractum Aloes Socotrinæ.	Aloo socotrina.	...	...	Like extract of Barbadoes aloes.	...
**Decoctum Aloes compositum.	Extractum aloes socotrinæ.	...	...	With myrrh, saffron, carbonate of potash, extract of liquorice, co. tincture of cardamoms and water 4 grs. extract to one ounce.	...
*Tinctura Aloes.	Aloe socotrina.	...	...	With extract of liquorice and spirit 1 in 40.	...
*Vinum Aloes.	Ditto	...	...	Socotrinæ aloes $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., cardamoms and ginger each 80 grs. in 2 pints of sherry.	...
Pilula Aloes Socotrinæ.	Ditto	...	...	Socotrinæ aloes (16), hard soap (8), vol. oil of nutmeg (1), confection of roses (8).	...
**Pilula Aloes et Assafœtida.		Vide Assafœtida.			...
*Pilula Aloes et Myrrhæ.		Vide Myrrha.			

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	Purgative, em- menagogue.	Dyspepsia, con- stipation, and amenorrhœa.	5 to 10 grs.
...	...	Socaloin, volatile oil and resin.	Ditto	Dyspepsia, con- stipation.	2 to 6 grs.
...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
...	Ditto	Ditto	1 to 2 fl. 3.
...	Ditto	Ditto	1 to 3 fl. 3.
...	Ditto	Ditto	1 to 2 fl. 3.
...	Ditto	Ditto	5 to 10 grs.
...	Ditto
...	Ditto

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
Enema Aloes.	Aloe barba- sensis or Aloe soco- trina.	...	...	Aloes 40 grs., carbonate of potash 15 grs., mucilage of starch 10 fl. 5.	...

MELANTHACEÆ.

VERATRI VIRIDIS RADIX (Green Hellebore root).	Veratrum vi- ride.	North Ame- rica.	Rhizome.	...	Conical truncated pieces, earthy black outside, light coloured within. taste bit- ter and acrid, causing numb- ness to the tongue, often cut into slices or quarters, or in compressed cakes.
Tinctura Veratri Viridis.	Veratri viri- dis radix.	...	...	1 in 8.	...
SABADILLA (Cevadilla).	Asagraea offi- cinalis.	Mexico.	Fruit.	...	Consists of three oblong light brown follicles, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, and contains 1 to 3 seeds.
VERATRIA.	Sabadilla.	...	...	Exhausting with alcohol which is for the most part distilled off. pouring into cold water to precipitate albumen, fil- tering, and precipitating veratria by ammonia. Af- terwards puri- fied by hydro- chloric acid and charcoal, and reprecipi- tated by am- monia.	Dirty white pow- der.

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	...	...	Purgative.	Constipation.	...
Valerian, ser- penty ar- nica.	Rootlets thicker.	A kind of veratria, and jervia.	Irritant, emetic, drastic purga- tive.	Externally skin diseases, in- ternally <i>vide</i> Veratria.	1 to 3 grs.
...	...	...	Ditto	...	5 to 20 m.
...	...	Veratria and sa- badinilla.	Ditto	For extraction of veratria.	...
Mineral mat- ter.	Incineration.	...	Ditto	Neuralgia, fe- brile affections, rheumatism, gout.	$\frac{1}{30}$ gr., cau- tiously in- creased.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
Unguentum Veratriæ.	Veratria.	...	...	Veratria 8 grs., lard 1 $\frac{3}{4}$, olive oil $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$.	...
COLCHICI CORMUS (Colchicum Corm).	Col. hieum autumnale.	Europe.	Corm.	...	Chestnut-like, bright brown outside, white and firm inside. Taste bitter and acrid. It is often in thin slices.
* Extractum Colchici.	Colchici cormus.	...	...	Expressing juice and partially evaporating.	...
Extractum Colchici Aceticum.	Ditto	...	...	As in extract colchici with 3 of acetic acid to 56 of peeled corms.	...
** Vinum Colchici.	Ditto	...	...	Maceration 1 in 5 of sherry.	...
COLCHICI SEMEN (Colchicum seed)	Colchicum autumnale	...	Seeds.	...	About the size of white mustard, reddish brown outside, white inside, very hard, taste bitter and acrid.
** Tinctura Colchici Seminum.	...	...	...	1 in 8.	...

PALMACEÆ.

ARECA (Areca nut).	Areca Catechu.	East India.	Seeds.	...	Size and shape of horse-chestnut, rusty grey, veined inside like nutmeg.
-----------------------	----------------	-------------	--------	-----	--

GRAMINACEÆ.

FARINA TRITICI (Wheaten flour).	Triticum vulgare.	Britain.	Seeds.	Grinding.	...
------------------------------------	-------------------	----------	--------	-----------	-----

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	...	...	Irritant, emetic, drastic purga- tive.	Neuralgia.	...
Slices may be mistaken for traga- canth or squill.	Texture and kidney-shaped outline.	Colchicin.	Increases bile and urine, di- minishes ac- tion of heart.	Gout, rheuma- tism, dropsy, skin diseases.	2 to 8 grs.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs.
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	10 to 30 m.
Black mus- tard.	Larger than mustard.	Colchicin.	Ditto	Ditto	...
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	10 to 30 m.
Nutmeg.	Want of smell.	Red tannic matter, oil and mucilage.	Astringent, an- thelmintic.	Tape worm.	Astringent 15 to 30 grs. Anthelmintic $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ 3.
...	...	Starch and gluten.	...	In making pills and poultices.	...

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
MICA PANIS (Crumb of bread).	Farina Triticæ.	...	...	...	...
AMYLUM (Starch).	Ditto	...	...	Kneading and washing.	...
* Glycerinum Amyli.	Amylum.	...	...	Rubbing with glycerine 1 in 8.	...
* Mucilago Amyli.	Ditto	...	...	Boiling 1 in 35 of water.	...
HORDEUM DECORTICATUM (Pearl Barley).	Hordeum distichon.	Britain.	Seeds.	...	...
*Decoctum Hordei.	Hordeum decorticutum.	...	...	In boiling water 1 in 15.	...
ERGOTA (Ergot).	Claviceps purpurea, fungus on Secale cereale.	Britain.	Sclerotium or fungus, just before maturity.	...	Firm horny grains, $\frac{1}{3}$ in. to 1 in. long, brown colour and offensive odour; interior white or pinkish.
** Extractum Ergotæ liquidum.	Ergota.	...	...	Removing oil by ether, digesting in water and adding spirit.	...
* Tinctura Ergotæ.	Ditto	...	...	1 in 4.	...
Infusum Ergotæ.	Ditto	...	...	1 in 40.	...
SACCHARUM PURIFICATUM (Refined sugar).	Saccharum officinarum.	East and West Indies.	Juice of stem.	Expressing and evaporating.	...
Syrupus.	Saccharum purificatum.	...	...	Dissolving in water.	Specific gravity 1·33.
THERIACA (Treacle).	Saccharum officinarum.	...	Residue from refining.	...	...

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	In making pills and poultices.	...
...	Demulcent.	As a vehicle.	...
...	Ditto	Chilblains.	...
...	Ditto	As a vehicle.	...
...	...	Starch and gluten.	Ditto	...	...
...	Ditto	As a demulcent drink.	Ad libitum.
...	...	Fixed oil, ergotine, and ecboline.	Contracts the smaller arte- ries and the uterus.	Hæmorrhage and uterine disor- ders.	20 to 30 grs.
...	Ditto	Ditto	30 m to 1 fl. 3.
...	Ditto	Ditto	10 m to 1 fl. 3.
...	Ditto	Ditto	1 to 2 fl. 3.
...	Demulcent.	To flavour mix- tures.	Ad libitum.
...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
...	Demulcent and slightly laxa- tive.	...	...

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Botanical	Geographical			
CLASS III.—ACOTYLEDONES. FILICES.					
FILIX-MAS (Male Fern).	Aspidium Filix-mas.	Britain.	Rhizome with part of stalk and roots.	Drying.	Short, cylindrical, with a tuft of leaf-stalks and some rootlets attached, greenish-brown, disagreeable odour and taste.
**Extractum Filicis liquidum.	Filix-mas.	...	...	With ether, 4 in 10.	...
LICHENES.					
CETRARIA (Iceland Moss).	Cetraria islandica.	Iceland.	Whole plant.	...	Smooth grey thallus with irregularly divided lobes, bitter taste.
Decoctum Cetrariæ.	Cetraria.	...	1 in 20.	...	...
LACMUS (Litmus).	Various lichens.	Principally Holland.		Macerating with an alkali and fermenting.	...
Tincture of Litmus.	Lacmus.	...	...	1 in 10.	...
Blue Litmus Paper.	...	...	...	Steeping in tincture.	...
Red Litmus Paper.	...	...	...	Steeping in acidulated tincture.	...

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	...	Fixed and volatile oils, filicic acid, and tannin.	Anthelmintic.	Tape worm.	60 to 180 grs.
...	Ditto	Ditto	30 m to 1 fl. 3.
...	...	Lichenin and ce- trararin.	Demulcent, to- nic.	...	...
...	Ditto	...	1 to 2 fl. 3.
...	Test.	...
...	Ditto	...
...
...

MATERIA MEDICA.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Zoological	Geographical			
CLASS MAMMALIA. RODENTIA.					
CASTOREUM (Castor).	Castor Fiber (Beaver).	...	Follicles of prepuce.	Drying.	...
Tinctura Castorei.	Castoreum.	...	...	1 in 20.	...
RUMINANTIA.					
MOSCHUS (Musk).	Moschus mo- schiferus.	...	Follicles of prepuce.	...	Reddish-black soft grains with cha- racteristic odour.
SEVUM PRÆPARA- TUM (Prepared suet).	Ovis Aries (Sheep).	...	Fat round kidney.	...	...
LAC (Milk).	Bos Taurus (Cow).	...	...	...	...
SACCHARUM LACTIS (Sugar of milk).	Lac.	...	...	Evaporating whey and crystallising.	...
FEL BOVINUM PURIFICA- TUM (Purified ox-bile).	Bos Taurus.	...	...	Treating with spirit to pre- cipitate mucus and partially evaporating.	Yellowish-green bitter liquid.
PEPSINA (Pepsin).	Pig, sheep, or calf.	...	Mucous mem- brane of stomach.	Drying and pul- verising.	Yellowish-brown powder, faint odour, saline taste.
SAPO ANIMALIS (Curd soap).	Animal fat, consisting chiefly of stearin.	...	...	...	Dry light-grey, horny. Easily moulded when heated.

ANIMAL KINGDOM.

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	...	Volatile oil, casto- rin, and acids.	Stimulant, anti- spasmodic.	Hysteria, epi- lepsy.	5 to 10 grs.
...	Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. 3.
Spurious sacs filled with dried blood, &c.	...	Volatile oil, albu- menoid and fatty matters.	Ditto	Ditto	5 to 10 grs.
...	Emollient.	In ointments, plasters, and poultices.	...
...	...	Sugar, casein.	Nutritive.	...	...
Acid tartrate of potash.	By taste.	...	...	As vehicle for administration of powerful drugs in pow- der.	...
...	...	Glyco-cholate and tauro-cholate of sodium, colour- ing and fatty matter.	Laxative, stom- achic.	Dyspepsia.	5 to 10 grs.
...	Stomachic.	Dyspepsia, asthma.	2 to 5 grs.
...	Pills, supposito- ries, and Lin. Pot. Iod c. Sa- pon.	...

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Zoological	Geographical			
PACHYDERMATA.					
ADEPS PRÆ-PARATUS (Prepared Lard).	Sus Scrofa.	...	Internal fat.	Washing, liquefying and straining.	...
ADEPS BENZOATUS (Benzoated lard).	Adeps preparatus.	...	Ditto	Mixing (1 oz.) with powdered benzoin (10 grs).	Not so apt to become rancid.
CETACEA.					
CETACEUM (Spermaceti).	Physeter macrocephalus.	...	...	Separated from the oil by filtration.	White crystalline unctuous cakes.
**Unguentum Cetacei.	...	...	...	Spermaceti (5), white wax (2), almond oil (20).	...
CLASS AVES.					
ALBUMEN OVI (White of egg).	Gallus Bankiva.	...	...	Drying carefully.	...
OVI VITELLUS.	Ditto	...	...	...	...
CLASS PISCES.					
Isinglass.	Acipenser.	...	Swimming bladder.	Drying.	...

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	...	Olein and stearin.	Emollient.	In poultices.	...
...	...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, and to ul- cers and exco- riations.	...
Wax.	Softness.	Cetin.	Emollient.	...	...
...	Ditto	Dressing, blis- ters, &c.	...
...	...	Albumen.	Precipitates va- rious metallic compounds.	Antidote, ex- ternally in combination with alum, as an astringent,	...
...	...	Fixed oil and vi- tellin _e	Nutritive.	Exhausted states of the system, also in spiri- tus vini gal- lici.	...
...	...	Gelatin.	Precipitates tan- nic acid yel- lowish-white.	Test.	...

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Zoological	Geographical			
OLEUM MOR- RHUÆ (Cod liver oil).	Gadus mor- rhua.	...	Fresh liver.	Boiling, expo- sure to sun, or slicing and draining.	Almost colourless, fishy odour and taste.
CLASS INSECTA. HYMENOPTERA.					
MEL (Honey).	Apis melli- fica.	...	...	...	...
Mel Depuratum (Clarified honey).	Mel.	...	...	Heating and straining.	...
* Oxymel.	<i>Vide</i> Acidum Aceticum.	...	...	...	...
CERA FLAVA (Yellow wax).	Apis melli- fica.	...	Combs.	...	Yellow lumps.
CERA ALBA (White wax).	Ditto	...	Ditto	Bleaching.	White cakes.
* Unguentum Sim- plex.	Cera alba.	...	...	White wax (2), prepared lard (3), almond oil (3 fl.)	...
HEMIPTERA.					
Coccus (Cochineal).	Coccus Cacti.	Mexico and Teneriffe.	...	...	About two lines long, oval, con- vex on one side, colour reddish- brown or black.
Tinctura Cocci.	Coccus.	...	...	1 in 8.	...
COLEOPTERA.					
CANTHARIS (Cantharides).	Cantharis ve- sicatoria.	Hungary, Russia, Sicily.	...	...	Beetles about 8 to 10 lines long, with green wing sheaths. Powder brown with small shining green specks.

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
Æther oils.	Gives purple colour with sulphuric acid.	...	...	Phthisis, scro- fula, rheuma- tism, inflam- mations.	1 to 8 fl. 3.
...	...	Grape sugar.	Nutritive, slightly laxa- tive.	As a vehicle.	...
...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	...
...
...	...	Myricin, cerotic acid, cerolein.	Demulcent.	In preparation of ointments	...
Spermaceti.	Harder than spermaceti.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto and sup- positories.	...
...	...	...	Ditto	...	...
Kino.	By taste.	Carmin, fatty matter, and salts.	...	To colour mix- tures.	...
...	...	...	...	Ditto	30 m to 1½ fl. 3.
Kamela.	By the shining green frag- ments of ely- tra.	Cantharidino.	Rubefacient, ir- ritant, diure- tic.	Internal inflam- mations, ner- vous affec- tions, urinary disorders.	...

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE		PART USED	PREPARATION	CHARACTERS
	Zoological	Geographical			
*Charta Epispastica.	Cantharis.	...	...	Cantharides (4), white wax (16), spermaceti (6), olive oil (4), resin (13), Canada balsam (1), water (24).	...
**Emplastrum Cantharidis.	Ditto	...	...	Cantharides(24), yellow wax (15), prepared suet (15), resin (6), prepared lard (12).	...
*Emplastrum Calefaciens.	Ditto	...	...	Cantharides (1), expressed oil of nutmeg (1), yellow wax(1), resin (1), soap plaster (13), resin plaster (8), water (5).	...
* Unguentum Cantharidis.	Ditto	...	...	Cantharidis (1), yellow wax (1), olive oil (6).	...
**Liquor Epispasticus.	Ditto	...	...	Macerating with acetic acid and percolating with ether, 2 in 5.	...
Tinctura Cantharidis.	...	...	...	1 in 80.	...

CLASS ANNELIDA.

HIRUDO (the Leech).	Sanguisuga medicinalis (Speckled leech). Sanguisuga officinalis. (Green leech).	Southern Europe.	Dark green, 2 to 3 in. long. Speckled leech, distinguished by yellow belly spotted with black.
-------------------------------	--	------------------	-----	-----	---

SUBSTANCES RESEMBLING IT OR ADUL- TERATIONS	HOW KNOWN	COMPOSITION	ACTION	USE	DOSE
...	Rubefacient, irritant, diure- tic.	Internal inflam- mations.	...
...	Ditto	Ditto	...
...	Ditto	Ditto	...
...	Ditto	Ditto	...
...	Ditto	Ditto	...
...	Ditto	Ditto	...
...	Ditto	Nervous and urinary disor- ders.	5 to 20 m.
...	Draws blood.	In inflamma- tions.	...

ADDENDA.

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE	PREPARATION	PROPERTIES	REACTIONS
BROMUM (Bromine).	Bittern, i. e. sea water from which the salt has crystallized out.	By passing chlo- rine through it, taking up the bromine with ether and puri- fying.	Dark brown- ish red li- quid, disa- greeable smell and taste.	Orange colour with starch.
PILULA PHOS- PHORI.	Phosphorus.	Rubbing (1) with balsam of Tolu (60) under wa- ter, and mixing with wax (30), $\frac{1}{18}$ gr. phosp. in 5 grs.	...	...

IMPURITIES	SOURCE OF IMPURITY	TESTS	ACTION	USE	DOSE
Iodine.	Imperfect preparation.	With soda it gives a colourless solution which gives no blue with a little more bromine and starch paste.	Irritant, antiseptic.	<i>Vide</i> Potassium Bromide.	...
...	...	...	...	<i>Vide</i> Phosphorus.	5 grains.

LONDON : PRINTED BY
SPOTTISWOODE AND CO., NEW-STREET SQUARE
AND PARLIAMENT STREET

H. P. Thibault.

INDEX.

ACA

A CACIÆ gummi, 100
Acetum, 8
Acidum aceticum, 8
— arseniosum, 54
— benzoicum, 130
— carbolicum, 10, 60
— citricum, 10
— gallicum, 166
— hydrochloricum, 6
— hydrocyanicum, 10
— nitricum, 6
— nitro-hydrochloricum, 8
— phosphoricum, 8
— sulphuricum, 6
— sulphurosum, 6
— tannicum, 164
— tartaricum, 10
Aconite, 64
Acotyledones, 188
Adeps, 192
Æther, 56
— aceticus, 58
Albumen, 192
Alcohol, absolute, 56
— amylic, 58
Almond, 102
Alocs, 178
Alum, 26
Ammonia, 20
Ammoniacum, 112
Amygdala, 102
Amyl nitris, 58
Amylum, 186
Amyridacæ, 90
Anacardiaceæ, 90
Anethi fructus, 114
Anise, 112
Annelida, 196
Anthemidis flores, 124
Antimony, 52
Apetalæ, 150
Areca, 184
Argentum, 38
Aristolochiaceæ, 158
Armoraciæ radix, 76

CAM

Arnica, 126
Arsenic, 54
Asclepiadaceæ, 136
Assafœtida, 110
Atropaceæ, 142
Atropia, 144
Aurantiaceæ, 80
Aurantii cortex, 82
Aves, 192
B AEL fruit, 84
Balsam, Canada, 170
— of Peru, 94
— of Tolu, 94
Barium, 24
Barley, pearl, 186
Bearberry, 128
Bebeeru bark, 156
Beer yeast, 56
Belæ fructus, 84
Belladonna, 142
Benzoin, 128
Bismuth, 50
Blistering liquid, 196
Borax, 18
Brandy, 56
Bread crumb, 186
Bromine, 198
Broom, 94
Buchu, 88
Buckthorn juice, 90
Burgundy pitch, 172
Byttneriaceæ, 84

C ACAO butter, 84
Cadmium, 28
Cæsalpineæ, 96
Cajuput oil, 106
Calabar bean, 96
Calomel, 34
Calumba, 66
Calx, 24
Calycifloræ, 90
Cambogia, 84

COC

Camomile, 124
Camphor, 154
Canada balsam, 170
Canellaceæ, 86
Canella alba, 86
Cannabinaceæ, 168
Cannabis indica, 168
Cantharides, 194
Caprifoliaceæ, 116
Capsicum, 142
Caraway, 114
Carbo, 2
Carbolic acid, 10, 60
Cardamoms, 174
Carui fructus, 114
Caryophyllum, 104
Cascarilla, 158
Cassia, 98
Castor, 190
Castor oil, 160
Catechu, 120
Cera, 194
Cerevisiæ fermentum, 56
Cerium, 26
Cetacea, 192
Cetaceum, 192
Cetraria, 188
Cevadilla, 182
Chalk, 24
Charcoal, 2
Charta epispastica, 196
Cherry-laurel leaves, 104
Chiretta, 138
Chlorinated lime, 26
Chloral hydrate, 60
Chlorine, 4
Chloroform, 58
Cinchona, 116
Cinchonaceæ, 116
Cinnamon, 154
Citric acid, 10
Cloves, 104
Cod-liver oil, 194
Coccus, 194
Cochineal, 194

COL

Colchicum, 184
 Coleoptera, 194
 Collodion, 80
 Colocynth, 108
 Compositæ, 124
 Coniferae, 168
 Conium, 110
 Convolvulaceæ, 138
 Copaiva, 100
 Copper, 32
 Coriander, 114
 Corrosive sublimate, 36
 Cotton, gun, 80
 — wool, 80
 Cream of tartar, 12
 Creasote, 60
 Creta, 24
 Crocus, 176
 Croton oil, 160
 Cruciferae, 76
 Cubebs, 162
 Cucurbitaceæ, 108
 Cuprum, 32
 Cupuliferae, 164
 Curcuma, 174
 Cusparia bark, 88
 usso, 104

DANDELION, 126
 Digitalis, 146
 Dill fruit, 114
 Dulcamara, 140

ECBALII fructus, 108
 Egg, 192
 Elaterium, 108
 Elder flowers, 116
 Elemi, 92
 Endogenæ, 174
 Ericaceæ, 128
 Ergot, 186
 Ether, 56
 — spirit of nitrous, 58
 — acetic, 58
 Euphorbiaceæ, 158
 Exogenæ, 64

FARINA tritici, 184
 Fel bovinum purifica-
 tum, 190
 Fennel, 114
 Ferrum, 42
 Ficus, 166
 Fig, 166
 Filices, 188
 Filix-mas, 188
 Flour, wheaten, 184
 Foeniculi fructus, 114
 Fousel oil, 58

JUN

Fowler's solution, 54
 Frankincense, 172

GALBANUM, 112
 Gallic acid, 166
 Galls, 164
 Gamboge, 84
 Gentian, 136
 Gentianaceæ, 136
 Ginger, 174
 Glycerine, 130
 Glycyrrhizæ radix, 92
 Gold, 38
 Gossypium, 80
 Graminaceæ, 184
 Granati radiceis cortex, 106
 Green hellebore, 182
 Guaiac, 86
 Gum acacia, 100
 Gun cotton, 80
 Gutta percha, 128
 Guttiferae, 84

HÆMATOXYLI lig-
 num, 96
 Hard soap, 130
 Hellebore, green, 182
 Hemidesmus, 136
 Hemiptera, 194
 Hemlock, 110
 Hemp, Indian, 168
 Hips, 102
 Hirudo, 196
 Honey, 194
 Hops, 168
 Hordeum decorticatum, 186
 Horse radish, 76
 Hydrargyrum, 32
 Hydrochloric acid, 6
 Hydrocyanic acid, 10
 Hydrogen, 2
 Hymenoptera, 194
 Hyoscyami folia, 146

ICELAND moss, 188
 Indian hemp, 168
 Indigo, 100
 Insecta, 194
 Iodine, 4
 Ipecacuanha, 120
 Iridaceæ, 176
 Iron, 42
 Isinglass, 192

JALAP, 140
 Juniper, 172

MOS

KAMALA, 160
 Kino, 94
 Kousoo, 104
 Krameriaæ radix, 78

LABIATÆ, 148
 Lac, 190
 Lacmus, 188
 Lactuca, 126
 Larch bark, 170
 Lard, 192
 Lauraceæ, 154
 Laurel water, 104
 Laurocerasi folia, 104
 Lavender, 148
 Lead, 40
 Leech, 196
 Leguminosæ, 92
 Lemon, 82
 Lettuce, 126
 Lichenes, 188
 Liliaceæ, 178
 Lime, 24
 Linaceæ, 78
 Linseed, 78
 Linum, 78
 Liquidambaraceæ, 162
 Liquorice, 92
 Lithium, 20
 Litmus, 188
 Lobeliaceæ, 126
 Lobelia, 126
 Loganiaceæ, 134
 Logwood, 96
 Lupulus, 168

MAGNESIA, 26
 Magnoliaceæ, 66
 Male fern, 188
 Malvaceæ, 80
 Mammalia, 190
 Manganese, 50
 Manna, 132
 Mastich, 90
 Matico, 162
 Mel, 194
 Melanthaceæ, 182
 Menispermaceæ, 66
 Mentha piperita, 150
 — viridis, 150
 Mercury, 32
 Mezereon, 158
 Mica panis, 186
 Milk, 190
 Mimoseæ, 100
 Moraceæ, 166
 Mori succus, 166
 Morphia, 72
 Morrhuæ oleum, 194
 Moschus, 190

MOS

Moss, Iceland, 188
Mulberry, 166
Musk, 190
Mustard, 76
Myristica, 152
Myristicaceæ, 152
Myrrh, 90
Myrtaceæ, 104

NECTANDRÆ cortex, 156

Nitric acid, 6
Nitro-hydrochloric acid, 8
Nitrous ether, spirit of, 58
Nitrous oxide gas, 60
Nutmeg, 152
Nux vomica, 134

OAK bark, 164
Ointment, simple, 194
Oleaceæ, 130
Olive oil, 130
Opium, 68
Orange, 82
Ovum, 192
Ox bile, purified, 190
Oxygen, 2
Oxymel, 8, 194
Ozone, 2

PACHYDERMATA, 192

Palmaceæ, 184
Papaveraceæ, 68
Papaveris capsulæ, 68
Paper, blistering, 196
Papilionaceæ, 92
Pareira, 66
Pearl barley, 186
Pellitory, 124
Pepper, black, 160
Peppermint, 150
Pepsin, 190
Peru balsam, 94
Phosphoric acid, 8
Phosphorus, 54, 198
Physostigmatis faba, 96
Pimenta, 106
Piper, 160
Piperaceæ, 160
Pisces, 192
Pitch, Burgundy, 172
Platinum, 38
Plumbum, 40
Podophyllum, 64
Polygalaceæ, 78
Polygonaceæ, 150
Pomegranate root bark, 106
Poppy, red, 74

SIM

Potassium, 10
Proof spirit, 56
Prune, 104
Pterocarpi lignum, 94
Pyrethri radix, 124
Pyroxylin, 80

QUASSIA, 90
Quercus cortex, 164
Quinia, 118

RAISINS, 86
Ranunculaceæ, 64
Rectified spirit, 56
Red sandal wood, 94
Resina, 170
Rhamnaceæ, 90
Rhamni succus, 90
Rhatany, 78
Rheum, 150
Rhæados petala, 74
Rhubarb, 150
Ricini oleum, 160
Rodentia, 190
Rosaceæ, 100
Roses, 100
Rosemary, 148
Ruminantia, 190
Rutaceæ, 88

SABADILLA, 182
Sabinæ cacumina, 172
Saccharum, 186
— lactis, 190
Saffron, 176
Sal ammoniac, 20
Sambuci flores, 116
Sandal wood, red, 94
Sanguisuga, 196
Santonica, 124
Sapo, 130
— animalis, 190
Sapotaceæ, 128
Sarsaparilla, 176
Sarsæ radix, 176
Sassafras root, 156
Savin, 172
Scammony, 138
Scilla, 178
Scoparii cacumina, 94
Scrophulariaceæ, 146
Senega, 78
Senna, 96
Serpentary, 158
Sevum præparatum, 190
Sherry, 56
Silver, 38

UVÆ

Simarubaceæ, 90
Simple ointment, 194
Sinapis, 76
Smilaceæ, 176
Soap, 130
— curd, 190
Sodium, 14
Solanaceæ, 140
Spearment, 150
Spermaceti, 192
Spirit, proof, 56
— rectified, 56
Spiritus vini gallici, 56
Squill, 178
Squirting cucumber, 108
Starch, 186
Storax, prepared, 162
Stramonium, 144
Strychnia, 134
Styraceæ, 128
Styrax præparatus, 162
Sublimate, corrosive, 36
Suct, prepared, 190
Sugar, 186
— of milk, 190
Sulphur, 2
Sulphuric acid, 6
Sulphurous acid, 6
Sumbul radix, 116
Syrup, 186

TABACI folia, 146
Tamarind, 100
Tannin, 164
Tar, 172
Taraxaci radix, 126
Tartar emetic, 52
Tartaric acid, 10
Terebinthina, 168
Thalamifloræ, 64
Theobroma, oil of, 84
Theriaca, 186
Thus americanum, 172
Thymelaceæ, 158
Tin, 40
Tobacco, 146
Tolu balsam, 94
Tragacanth, 92
Treach, 186
Tritici farina, 184
Turmeric, 174
Turpentine, 168

ULMACEÆ, 162
Ulmi cortex, 162
Umbelliferæ, 110
Uvæ, 86
Uvæ ursi folia, 128

VAL

VALERIAN, 122
Valerianaceæ, 122
Veratrum, 182
Vinegar, 8
Vinum xericum, 56, 86
— aurantii, 56
Vitaceæ, 86

WOO

WARM plaster, 196
Wax, 194
Wheaten flour, 184
Wine, spirit of, 56
—, sherry, 56, 86
Wool, cotton, 80

ZYG

YEAST, 56
Yolk of egg, 192
ZINC, 30
Zingiber, 174
Zingiberaceæ, 174
Zygophyllaceæ, 86



SMITH, ELDER, & CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

The **CURATIVE EFFECTS** of BATHS and WATERS; being a Handbook to the Spas of Europe. By Dr. J. BRAUN. With a sketch on the Balneotherapeutic and Climatic Treatment of Pulmonary Consumption, by Dr. L. ROHDEN. An Abridged Translation from the Third German Edition, with Notes. By HERMANN WEBER, M.D., F.R.C.P., London, Physician to the German Hospital. Demy 8vo. 18s.

A **TREATISE** on the **THEORY** and **PRACTICE** of **MEDICINE**. By JOHN SYER BRISTOWE, M.D. Lond., F.R.C.P., Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, Joint Lecturer in Medicine to the Royal College of Surgeons, formerly Examiner in Medicine to University of London, and Lecturer on General Pathology and on Physiology at St. Thomas's Hospital. 8vo. 21s.

MANUAL of **DIET** in **HEALTH** and **DISEASE**. By THOMAS KING CHAMBERS, M.D., Hon. Physician to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; Lecturer on the Practice of Medicine at St. Mary's Hospital; Consulting Physician to St. Mary's and Lock Hospitals. Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

LECTURES on **STATE MEDICINE**. Delivered before the Society of Apothecaries, at their Hall in Blackfriars, in May and June 1875. By F. S. B. FRANCOIS DE CHAUMONT, M.D., F.R.C.S., &c. &c. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

A **DIRECTORY** for the **DISSECTION** of the **HUMAN BODY**. By JOHN CLELAND, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Queen's College, Galway.

The **FUNCTIONS** of the **BRAIN**. By DAVID FERRIER, M.D., F.R.S., Assistant Physician to King's College Hospital; Professor of Forensic Medicine, King's College. With numerous Illustrations. 8vo. 15s.

AUSCULTATION and **PERCUSSION**, together with the other Methods of Physical Examination of the Chest. By SAMUEL GEE, M.D. With Illustrations. Fep. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

A **SYSTEM** of **SURGERY**; **PATHOLOGICAL**, **DIAGNOSTIC**, **THERAPEUTIC**, and **OPERATIVE**. By SAMUEL D. GROSS, M.D., LL.D., D.C.L. Oxon. Fifth Edition, greatly Enlarged and thoroughly Revised, with upwards of 1,400 Illustrations. 2 vols. 8vo. £3. 10s.

A **PRACTICAL TREATISE** on **FRACTURES** and **DISLOCATIONS**. By FRANK HASTINGS HAMILTON, A.M., M.D., LL.D. Fifth Edition, Revised and Improved. With 322 Illustrations. 8vo. 28s.

ELEMENTS of **HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY**. By Dr. L. HERMANN, Professor of Physiology in the University of Zurich. Translated from the Fifth German Edition, with the Author's permission, by ARTHUR GAMGEE, M.D., F.R.S., Brackenbury Professor of Physiology and Histology in the Owens College, Manchester, and Examiner in Physiology in the University of Edinburgh. 8vo. 16s.

The **ESSENTIALS** of **BANDAGING**: including the Management of Fractures and Dislocations, with Directions for Using other Surgical Apparatus. With 128 Engravings. By BERKELEY HILL, M.B. Lond., F.R.C.S. Third Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Fep. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

SYPHILIS and **LOCAL CONTAGIOUS DISORDERS**. By BERKELEY HILL, M.D. Lond., F.R.C.S. Demy 8vo. 16s.

SURGERY: ITS PRINCIPLES and **PRACTICE**. By TIMOTHY HOLMES, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to St. George's Hospital. With upwards of 400 Illustrations. Royal 8vo. 30s.

LECTURES on BRIGHT'S DISEASE, with especial reference to PATHOLOGY, DIAGNOSIS, and TREATMENT. By GEORGE JOHNSON, M.D., F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Physician to King's College Hospital, Professor of Medicine, King's College, &c. With numerous Illustrations, post 8vo. 5s.

A TREATISE on the SCIENCE and PRACTICE of MIDWIFERY. By W. S. PLAYFAIR, M.D., F.R.C.P., Professor of Obstetric Medicine in King's College, Physician for the Diseases of Women and Children to King's College Hospital, Examiner in Midwifery to the University of London, and lately to the Royal College of Physicians, Vice-President of the Obstetrical Society of London, &c. With 166 Illustrations. 2 vols. 8vo. 28s.

A TEXT-BOOK of ELECTRICITY in MEDICINE and SURGERY, for the USE of STUDENTS and PRACTITIONERS. By GEORGE VIVIAN POORE, M.D. Lond., M.R.C.P., &c. Assistant-Physician to University College Hospital, Senior Physician to the Royal Infirmary for Children and Women. Crown 8vo. 8s. 6d.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE on URINARY and RENAL DISEASES, including URINARY DEPOSITS. Illustrated by numerous Cases and Engravings. By WILLIAM ROBERTS, M.D. Third Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Small 8vo. 12s. 6d.

COMMENTARY on the BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA. By WALTER GEORGE SMITH, M.D., Fellow and Censor King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, Examiner in Materia Medica, Q.U.I. Assistant-Physician to the Adelaide Hospital. Crown 8vo. 12s. 6d.

An EPITOME of THERAPEUTICS. Being a Comprehensive Summary of the Treatment of Disease as recommended by the leading British, American, and Continental Physicians. By W. DOMETT STONE, M.D., F.R.C.S. Crown 8vo. 8s. 6d.

An INTRODUCTION to the STUDY of CLINICAL MEDICINE: being a Guide to the Investigation of Disease, for the Use of Students. By OCTAVIUS STURGES, M.D. (Cantab.), F.R.C.P., Physician to Westminster Hospital. Crown 8vo. 4s. 6d.

The NATURAL HISTORY and RELATIONS of PNEUMONIA: a Clinical Study. By OCTAVIUS STURGES, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to the Westminster Hospital. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE on the DISEASES of the HEART and GREAT VESSELS: including the Principles of their Physical Diagnosis. By WALTER HAYLE WALSH, M.D. Fourth Edition, thoroughly Revised and greatly Enlarged. Demy 8vo. 16s.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE on DISEASES of the LUNGS: including the Principles of Physical Diagnosis and Notes on Climate. By WALTER HAYLE WALSH, M.D. Fourth Edition, Revised and much Enlarged. Demy 8vo. 16s.

A TREATISE on THERAPEUTICS. Comprising Materia Medica and Toxicology, with especial reference to the Application of the Physiological Action of Drugs to Clinical Medicine. By H. C. WOOD, jun., M.D. New Edition, enlarged. 8vo. 14s.

London: SMITH, ELDER, & CO., 15 Waterloo Place.

